

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1841)

Copyright, 1914 by the Proprietor.

October 7, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 78, 2 p.m. 84  
Humidity " 82, " 65

October 7, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 77, 2 p.m. 82  
Humidity " 79, " 62

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE.  
Barometer 30.05

2926 號八十月八年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

金中 號七月拾天曆陰

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### FRENCH ACCOUNTS OF RECENT FIGHTING.

### GERMANS REPULSED THOUGH REINFORCED.

### Enemy's Communications Broken by the Allies.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Prince of Wales' Fund.—Straits Contributions.

Singapore, Oct. 6, 4.50 p.m.  
The Straits Government is contributing £10,000 sterling to the Prince of Wales' Fund. Tanjak Rim has promised \$18,000.

(Havas Telegrams)

Paris, Oct. 1, 4 a.m.

A communiqué states:—The situation on the whole is unchanged. On our Left, we are progressing towards the north of the Somme and, on our Right, in southern Woëvre. From Antwerp it is reported that the Belgians have recaptured Malines. The Germans have resumed the bombardment of Liège Hey.

### German Reinforcements.

The London Daily Express says all the German troops stationed in provinces in Schleswig have been hastily sent to reinforce the German armies in Belgium and France and to protect the Sylt near the coast of Schleswig.

A message from London says the Admiralty announces that the British cruiser Cumberland has captured in the Cameroon River eight liners of the Woermann-Amfeld and Hamburg America Lines as well as the gunboat Soden.

### Violent Fighting.

Paris, Oct. 2, 6 p.m.

A further communiqué states:—On our Left Wing, fighting is proceeding violently, notably in the Rye region, where the Germans seem to have concentrated big forces. The action is proceeding more and more towards the north, and the front now extends to south of the Arras district.

On the Meuse, the Germans tried to throw a bridge over the river near St. Mihiel, but it was destroyed during the night. In Woëvre our offensive movement is proceeding and we are progressing step by step, especially between Apremont and St. Mihiel. Along the whole front partial operations have been attempted by us.

Oct. 4, 3.30 a.m.

A communiqué announces:—On the Left, after repulsing all the enemy's attacks, we resumed the offensive at several points. At other points our positions are maintained. In the Argonne region we drove the enemy towards the north. In the south of Woëvre we are progressing, but very slowly.

A message from Bordeaux states that President Poincaré and MM. Millerand and Viviani are to leave by motor-car on a visit to congratulate the Armies. They are first proceeding to headquarters. This visit was planned in the early days of the war.

A Petrograd message says the Czar has left for the front.

### Crown Prince's Army Repulsed.

Oct. 3, 6.10 a.m.

On the Left, a violent action is proceeding, especially in the Rye district. The German attacks have been repulsed, although the enemy has been reinforced.

In Argonne, the Crown Prince's Army endeavoured to pass through Laguerie wood, but was driven north of the Varenne road, Viéville.

In the Woëvre region and the heights of the Meuse, we are progressing slowly but continuously.

From Belgium it is reported that the Germans bombarded the south-east front at Antwerp, without any appreciable result. The enemy made several infantry attacks, but they were repulsed.

### The Russian Advance.

From Russia it is reported that four corps of the German Army located on the East Prussian frontier and at Niemen had their Left Wing thrown back on Marienpoland Suvalko. In the centre the town of Augustovo was taken. On the German right, fighting is proceeding around Osowetz and Galicia.

The Austrian rear was forced back in disorder beyond the Vistula.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official telegram from the French Government via Peking).

Circular No. 31 states:—On the 4th, fighting continued very hard on the French Left Wing, north of the Oise, without any decisive result. There are no changes in other parts along the front. The Russian victory at Augustovo, and the retreat of the Germans into eastern Prussia are confirmed.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Oct. 6, 1.10 a.m.

A communiqué issued at Paris at eleven o'clock last night says:—The general situation is stationary. The battle continues on the Left Wing. We repulsed day and night attacks in Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse.

### Enemy's Communications Interrupted.

Oct. 6, 5.5 a.m.

The Daily News war correspondent at Rouen, writing on the 5th inst., says that twice a small force of the Allies temporarily destroyed communications at the rear of the German army. The result was a sudden cessation of activity. The aeroplanes ran short of fuel and there was disorganisation of the food supplies for some days.

### The Retreat in East Prussia.

Oct. 6, 5.25 a.m.

An official message from Petrograd states that the retreating Germans are endeavouring to hold fortified positions along the frontier from Wirballen to Lyck.

### Plenty of Men.

Oct. 6, 5.5 a.m.

The British Army standard height was raised a few weeks ago, but men are still joining in excellent numbers.

## NOBLE SOLDIERS IN THE ENGLISH RANKS.

Practically every head of a ducal house is taking some active part in connection with the war, but a notable absentee from the forces on this occasion will be the Earl Marshal and premier Peer, the Duke of Norfolk. The Duke, who did such excellent work as colonel of the 4th Battalion Royal Essex Regiment in South Africa, retired last year, after having served 42 years.

The Duke of Portland, who was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, is president of the Nottinghamshire Territorial Force. His eldest son and heir, the Marquess of Titchfield, who recently came of age, is a subaltern in the Royal Horse Guards. The Duke of Devonshire, although he has never held a commission in the Regular Army, takes a great interest in the Territorial Forces, and is chairman of the Derbyshire Territorial Force, vice-president of the Navy League, and has held commissions in both the 5th Battalion Sherwood Foresters and the Derbyshire Yeomanry.

The Duke of Wellington is a colonel late commanding the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, and of his four sons three hold commissions in the Grenadiers. The

Duke of Westminster, who is a late lieutenant of the Royal Horse Guards, holds several honorary Territorial commissions.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is a late Guardsman, having been a captain in the Grenadiers, while he is president of the Elgin and Banff Territorial Association. He has three sons, all of whom are Guardsmen. The Duke of Roxburgh and his brother, Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, are both in the "Blues," with which regiment they served in South Africa. A younger brother, Lord Robert Innes-Ker, has held a commission in the Irish Guards.

The Duke of Marlborough, who served in the South African war as a staff captain in the Imperial Yeomanry, takes a great interest in the second line of defence, and holds honorary commissions in several Territorial regiments. The Duke of Bedford, formerly a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, with which regiment he saw service in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, also holds several Territorial commissions.

The Duke of Sutherland, the youngest of the dukes, is a late lieutenant of the 2nd Dragoons and Lovat's Scouts, and is president of the Sutherland Territorial Force Association.

## TELEGRAMS.

### SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

#### A NEW APPOINTMENT.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Oct. 6.

Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., has been appointed Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

[Lieut.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., succeeded Sir Henry Blake as Governor of Hongkong, holding the office from 1903 to 1907, when he was succeeded by Sir Frederick Lugard. He was born in 1862 and entered the Royal Engineers when 18 years of age, rising to the rank of Major. He became Lieut.-Colonel in 1907. In 1885 he served in the Nile Expedition and in the Lu-shai Expedition (medal and clasp.) From 1903 to 1906 he was Secretary to the Colonial Defence Commission. He administered the Government of Sierra Leone in 1899 and after a three years' term as Governor of the Gold Coast, came to Hongkong, where his administrative work won him high praise. On leaving the Colony he went to Natal, where he was Governor from 1907 to 1909, and in the latter year he became Secretary to the Post Office. In 1911 he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Island Revenue, which position he has since held. He is a member of the Pacific Cable Board.]

### WHAT ONE GERMAN THINKS.

A German recently addressed this letter to the editor of the Calcutta Statesman:—With reference to your note giving the views of a German chief officer belonging to one of the steamers detained in Calcutta on account of the war, I hope you will permit me to give a somewhat different version of what Germans think, at least some of them, of the forthcoming struggle. I am myself a German, but must first of all strongly protest against the unfortunately so widely accepted idea that because one is a German, one is bound to applaud loudly every action of the German Emperor, in fact make his quarrel one's own. An idea of this kind, a relic of barbarous centuries, will hardly stand good amongst educated people of the 21st century, at least not amongst those who have seen the world and have resided and are earning their living in countries other than their Fatherland. From a blind, unthinking, patriotic point of view this German officer may be perhaps excused, but if he talks of the English Navy being shattered on entering the Gulf of Finland, he shows no more common sense than did the German Emperor when by declaring war at two frontiers, he effectually blocked every back door to his country through which he might import food-stuffs. As it is, even if his army should obtain some victories here and there, which is quite likely, those successes will be of little advantage to him when his army and nation are starving, and I fear it will not be long before those patriotic demonstrations under Den Lindenberg will be replaced with rioting by a hungry and starving mob. One hardly can wish the German Emperor any success for the hopeless task he has set himself all for his own glorification as a second Napoleon I, and one can hardly help wishing that he may not escape his fate either for so wantonly disturbing the peace of the world and dragging millions into a useless and purposeless struggle.

## HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Shanghai Paper Speaks Highly of Its Work.

In the course of a leading article on the Hongkong University, the N. C. Daily News says:—

The University became tangible when Messrs. Bitterfield and Swire gave the handsome donation of £40,000 to the endowment fund, and the first occupant of the Taik o Chair of Engineering has, since his appointment two years ago, been a strenuous advocate of "Western learning" in China. When the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain succeeded in forming the University of Birmingham in 1900, he inaugurated a silent revolution in education work in Britain. Half-a-dozen other Universities quickly sprung into being, and hundreds of young men and women then found it possible to obtain a University education. The success of the new type of University—the centre of learning provided not only for the humanities, but also for the "bread and butter" studies—stimulated the Colonies. The recent Report of the Royal Commission on the University of London strongly advocates the formation of Universities in India and the Colonies, the curricula of which should be designed especially to meet local conditions. It speaks highly of the Hongkong University. It especially advocates that Universities aware of these local conditions should supervise all school-leaving examinations, a recommendation which gives great importance to the new scheme of school examinations outlined by our contributor.

The success of the new universities in England has been due to the fact that they have carefully sought to benefit the industries in the districts in which they are situated. Thus, at Sheffield, metallurgy is prominent subject; at Leeds, the chemistry and engineering of the textile industry; and at Liverpool, naval architecture. What is the particular need in China at present? One answer, certainly, is applied science. China contains vast mineral resources and a remarkably industrious populace. Yet the country is poverty-stricken. The fairy wand of science might easily transform the situation. But a training in technology will do something even more for the Chinese than develop the vast natural resources of their country. It will enable them to understand the meaning of the word accuracy. If a youth is properly trained to make measurements, accurate to within one hundred-thousandth part of an inch, to handle a theodolite or to test electrical instruments, we shall no longer hear him say that his age is "about twenty-two or twenty-four." It is not too much to add that every Chinese boy should be taught in the schools some elementary science, such as physics or mechanics, so that he may learn, while yet at school, that "can do" is not near enough in an age when thousands of lives may depend upon the proper working of a small wireless instrument.

For this reason it is that the University of Hongkong, while paying due attention to the broad humanities in its Faculty of Arts and possessing a very efficient Medical School, has especially developed in the engineering direction so much needed in China just now. Visitors from Britain and Shanghai and Peking have been greatly impressed by the numerous engineering and scientific laboratories, and their excellent equipment, which includes a complete electrical generating station, with half-a-dozen engines, dynamos, etc. for supplying the various buildings of the University with current. Hydraulic turbines and machines will, one day, be in

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

It is reported from France that the general situation at the front is stationary.

The Allies have repulsed day and night attacks in Argonne and the heights of the Meuse.

Sir Matthew Nathan has been appointed Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Straits Settlements Government is contributing £10,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

The retreating Germans are endeavouring to hold fortified positions along the frontier from Wirballen to Lyck.

The British Army standard height was raised a few weeks ago, but men are still joining in excellent numbers.

The Daily News' Rouen correspondent states that twice a small force of the Allies has temporarily destroyed the communications at the rear of the German Army.

### NEWS.

Tsingtau war news is given in this issue.

Further war news from various sources is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 3.

An interview with Mr. Alfred Sze appears on page 5.

A proclamation dealing with trading with the enemy is given on page 4.

General news and an article on Home engineering firms and the war appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Friday, October 9.

Messrs. W. Powell Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Saturday, October 10.

Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.

Meeting of Shareholders of the Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—12.15 p.m.

Monday, October 12.

Sale of Steamers: Hoi Ming and Hoi Wa.—G. P. Lammert—noon.

Monday, October 19.

French Convent Sale of Work. Wednesday, November 15.

Licensing Sessions.

understand how the mighty forces of China's rivers may be utilized, and we may be sure that river conservation and irrigation is a subject of instruction. It is significant that more than one half of the total number of students in the University are taking this practical engineering work. Already, students from Rangoon, the Straits Settlements, Yunnan, Cheong and Peking are taking courses in the University. We are not not aware of the number from Shanghai, but there is evidence that here, also, students are turning towards Hong-



NOTICES

**THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER**  
 "The Machine you will eventually buy."  
**HORNSBY-STOCKPORT**  
 GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS  
 OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.  
**HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.**  
 AGENTS FOR:  
**THE EXPANDED METAL CO. LTD.**  
 EXPANDED METAL FOR RE-INFORCED CONCRETE.  
**TAMOGES' MACHINE TOOLS.**  
**FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.**  
 All kinds of Machinery and Engineering Supplies.  
**DOUGLAS AND GRANT**  
 Rice Mills and Steam Engines.  
 Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application  
**DODWELL & CO., LTD.** Machinery Dept.

**OREGON PINE LUMBER.**  
 LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

**UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.**  
 CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.  
**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**  
 General Managers.  
 Telephone No. 41.

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**  
 New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—  
 Principal features: Small Premium. Liberal Surrender Value. No Medical Examination. Return of Premium in the Event of Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.  
 Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to  
**DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.**



**ASTHMA CAN Be Cured.**

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of  
**NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE**

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This is the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.  
 Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.  
 Price \$2.50 per bottle.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
 In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
 General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

**LESSONS IN CHINESE.**

**MR. LI HON FAN**, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.  
 Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 30 Colborne Street, 1st floor.  
 Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

**WING KEE & CO.**

47-49, Connaught Rd.

**SHIP CHANDLERS**  
**PROVISION & COAL**  
**MERCHANTS**  
 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

**EUROPEAN AGENCY.**

**WHOLESALE** buying agencies undertaken for all British and Continental goods, including—  
 Books and Stationery.  
 Boots, Shoes and Leather.  
 Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries.  
 China, Earthenware and Glassware.  
 Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories.  
 Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods.  
 Fancy Goods and Perfumery.  
 Hardware, Machinery and Metals.  
 Jewellery, Plate and Watches.  
 Photographic & Optical Goods.  
 Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.  
 Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.  
 Trade Discounts allowed.  
 Special Quotations on Demand.  
 Sample Cases from £10 upwards.  
 Consignments of Produce sold on Account.  
**WILLIAM WILSON & SONS**  
 (Established 1814)  
 28, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.  
 Cable Address: "Annuaire" London.

**Dr. C. L. CHOW.**

**DENTAL Surgeon.**  
 No. 50, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

NOTICES

**DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.**  
 MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE AND FOR SALE.  
 PROMPT SERVICE. TEL 482

**WE "EXPRESS" TO ANY ADDRESS.**

We Clear, Ship, Pack, Carry  
 Transport, Store, Insure.

**WE FORWARD TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

**HONGKONG PARCEL, EXPRESS & STORAGE CO.**

Telephone 1208.

3, Duddell Street.

**HOTELS.**

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**  
 AND  
**GRILL ROOM.**

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

**J. H. TAGGART,**  
 Manager.

**GRAND HOTEL**

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.**

**REAL COLDICED DRINKS.**

THE GRAND HOTEL ORCHESTRA WILL PLAY SELECTIONS DURING Tiffin and Dinner and at Intervals During the Day.

**SPECIAL MONTHLY TERMS TO RESIDENTS.**

Phone No. 197.

**F. REICHMANN,**

Tel. Address "COMFORT."

PROPRIETOR

**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**

**CENTRAL LOCATION.**

All Electric Trams Pass Entrance.  
 One Minute's Walk from Ferry. Telephones on All Floors.  
 Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
 European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.  
 Hot and Cold Water System Throughout.  
 Best of Food and Service.  
 Hotel Launch meets all Steamers.  
**R. H. NORTH, Manager**  
 Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" Tel 373

**THE CARLTON HOTEL.**

**PERFECT SANITATION.**

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices; Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.  
 Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.  
 Under Personal Management of  
**O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.**

Try Our 1st Grade Guaranteed Australian Butter. Absolutely the Best Imported—75 cts. per lb. Coffee 70 cts. per lb. For the Best Cakes, Scones, Bread, Coffee, Meals a la Carte and Table d'Hote, Afternoon Teas, Ices, Milk, and Cold Minerals. Only at  
**THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.**

**Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.**  
**BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.**

**EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.**

**MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.**

Under the New Management of

**F. P. BAUR, late SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON.**

**NEW MACAO HOTEL.**  
**PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.**

The above Hotel will be opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and European Management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to.  
 Tel. Add. "Phoenix." **O. C. MOOSO.**

**MAN LOONG.**

**FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS**  
 Factory at Taumati

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road W.  
 Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

**MEE CHEUNG.**

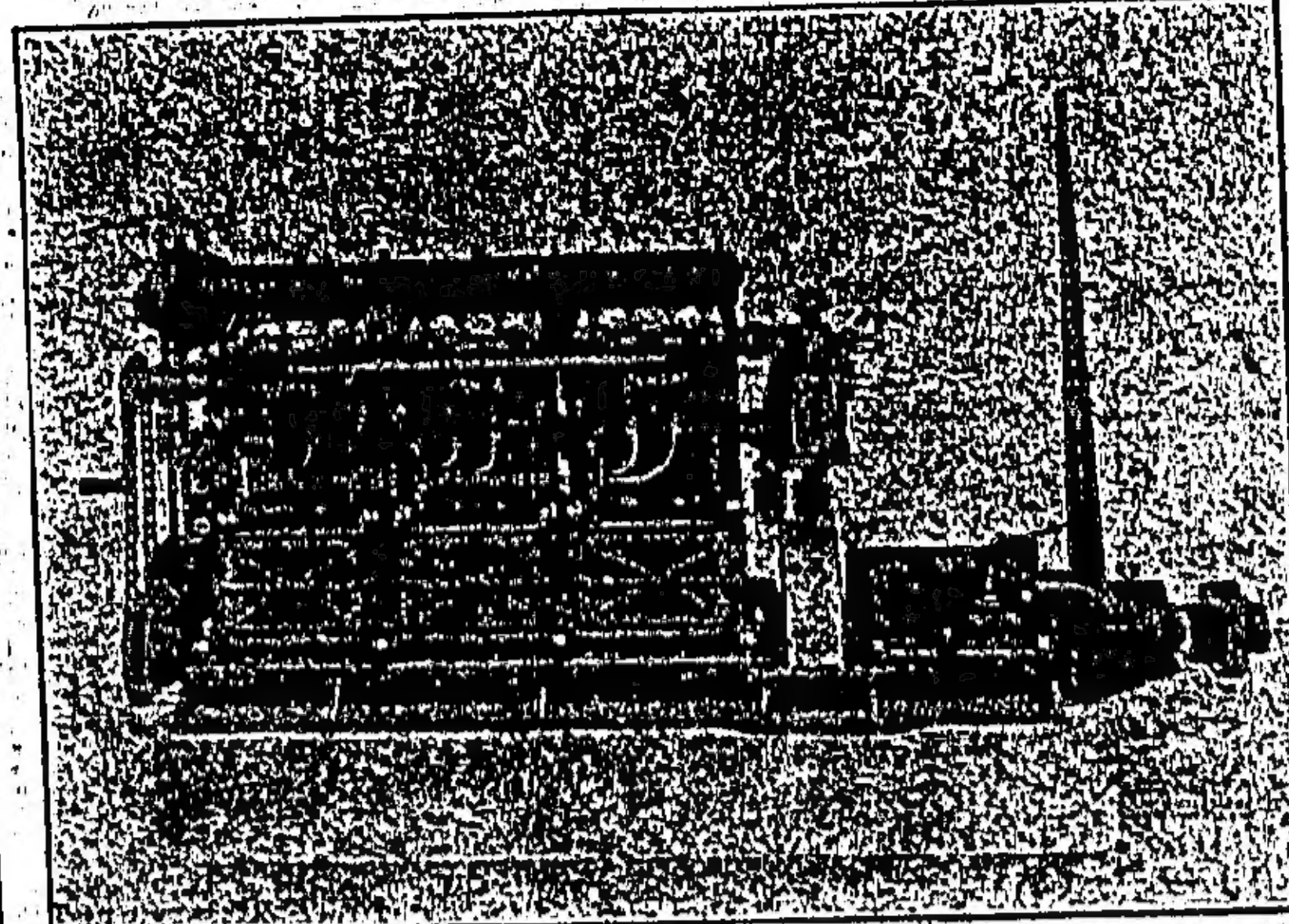
**ART PHOTOGRAPHER.**  
**HONGKONG.**

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.  
 Hongkong, 18th July 1913.

NOTICES

**THE PENTA KEROSENE MOTOR.**



**36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR**

**MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.**  
 SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL FOR STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK. DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

**A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.**  
**IN CHINA LTD.**  
 YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR)

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.**



ESTAB

1864

SOLE AGENTS FOR

**V.O.S. WHISKY**

(Parliament Blend)

SUPPLIED TO THE

HOUSE OF LORDS

HOUSE OF COMMONS

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, CANADA.

**YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR? ALL RIGHT.**

PHONE 1036

**THE EXILE GARAGE.**

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

Telephone No. 1683.

**RAMSEY & CO.**

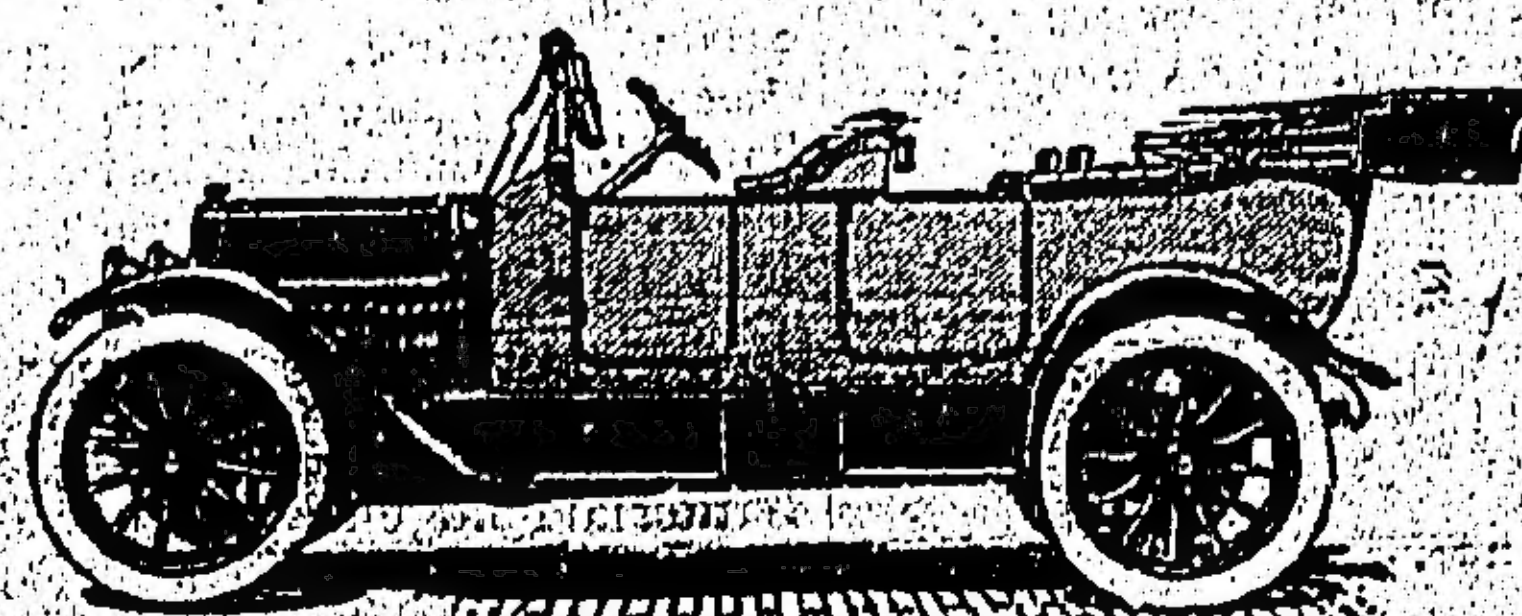
12, POTTINGER STREET, HONGKONG.  
**TYPEWRITER SPECIALISTS.**

Typewriters Cleaned, Repaired, and Broken Parts Replaced.

**PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.**  
 (Best American make) Price \$170.00

Ribbons for all Machines and Carbon Papers of different sizes and colours. Typewriter Erasers, Oil and everything relative to Typewriters.

**FOR SALE:**—Clippings Paper Fasteners, Cheque Protectors, Numbering Machines, Safety Pocket Lighters, etc.  
 Selected novels by well-known authors. Cycles and other machinery cleaned and repaired. Prices very moderate.



**LAW & Shudebaker**  
**SONS**  
 No. 3 Duddell St.  
 Sole Agent

**OUR CONTEMPORARIES.**

South China Morning Post.

**The Turning Point.**  
 The third week of the Battle of the River Aisne has drawn to a close and the outcome of the titanic struggle is still in the lap of the gods. That the Allied forces have made progress there seems no reason to doubt; in any event, the fact that they still cling tenaciously to positions gained after the precipitate flight of the German army, which was to have invested Paris, is deemed a matter for congratulation. Ground has been held and further advances made against herculean efforts on the part of the invaders. President Poincare and his Ministers are now on the eve of visiting the field of battle in order to personally convey their congratulations to the troops.

China Mail.

**China's Cancer.**

Everybody except a Chinese born and bred knows that bribery is one of the most insidious of temptations, and to succumb to it is to endanger all hopes of even justice. This is recognized as an elementary principle amongst all civilized nations. On the other hand, everybody knows that in China, apparently throughout long ages, bribery has been connived at, and if it is not recognised as a prerogative of those in high positions, as it is their prerogative to have many wives, it is and has been considered unimportant that no serious effort has been made to discourage it. It is not our intention here to enlarge upon the serious dangers to which bribery not only exposes but involves those who allow themselves to fall into its harmful snare, our object being to point out from one or two facts that have come to our notice lately that President Yuan Shih-kai is making a serious stand against this national vice.

Daily Press.

**The Goeben and the Breslau.**  
 The view taken in diplomatic circles is stated to have been that Turkey's readiness to buy these ships (to replace the two Dreadnoughts which were building for her in British yards and taken over by the British Government on the outbreak of war) indicated at any rate, that she had no immediate intention of joining Germany and Austria, while, as regards the crew, the view taken was that if they could be got out of the way Turkey would not be tempted to allow the ships to put to sea with their original crews under the Ottoman flag, and the danger of a rupture between the Triple Entente and Turkey would thus be averted. Now we are told that the German crews are still on these ships. Whether the Dardanelles are closed or not, the Allied Powers cannot be blamed for maintaining a fleet in the vicinity of these straits, for the special purpose of watching these ships so long as they are manned by German crews and are thus "liable to the influence of Germany." From the British point of view it is a matter of vital importance when regard is had to what is known of Germany's efforts to get Turkey to stir up trouble among the Mohammedan population of Egypt.

Lost in a Ricksha.

Mrs. Stewart, 111, the Park, has reported to the police that whilst riding in a ricksha in Queen's Road East, she lost a handbag valued at \$30, containing \$2 in money.

Discharged.

The Chinese ex-official, Liu Yau-mai, who was charged with the murder of Zung Tse-ming on the Shanhaiwan Road, Shanghai, again appeared before Mr. Brislows, American Assessor, and Magistrate Yu, at the Mixed Court last week. The case has been before the Court on several occasions, and after further argument, had been heard the accused was discharged.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte or Table d'Hote, with Wines & Liquors of the Best—  
**ALEXANDRA CAFE**



## GENERAL NEWS.

The Governor-General of Formosa, General Sakuma, Governor-General of Formosa, arrived at Moji last week by the Ringo-maru on his way to Tokyo, and left the same day for Kobe. The Governor-General's health has declined since he fell from a cliff and was injured in June last, when he visited the scene of operations for the subjugation of the aborigines. He intends to spend some time at Kawara, a health resort in Izu Province. Now that his plan for the subjugation of the aborigines has been successfully carried out he will resign his office after reporting to the Throne on the condition of the aborigines and on general administration in Formosa.

Anglo-American Fair in London.  
London, Aug. 29.—The Anglo-American Exposition, now in progress in this city, is especially important to the English-speaking people as marking primarily the end of a century of peace between England and the United States, and also illustrating the great achievements of the two great nations in the arts, sciences and industries during that time. The exposition was organized by a general committee, including among its members a large number of prominent men of both countries, and of which the Duke of Connaught is the Imperial Patron. The general and sub-committee rolls are most interesting and representative, and read like a list of "the prominent statesmen and scholars of both nations. The exposition opened in May, and closes on October 1st. The exposition grounds are a dream of beauty. The court of honour, which with its dainty minarets and architectural glories, picked out in the most delicate shade of terra cotta, is really enchanting. A shimmering lagoon sparkling in the sunshine or gleaming beneath the reflections of myriads of fairy lights, leads the eye to the splendid cascades, splashing down from the lofty pinnacles of the Palace of Science, and on the right the Palace of Industries. The exhibits are very extensive, covering every field of human activity. Of special interest to our readers, however, is the fact that possibly the finest and most attractive industrial exhibit is made by the piano industry of the United States. Assignments of U. S. Military Attaches.

The following American army officers already attached to embassies abroad have been assigned as military observers in the European war as follows:—Major Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers, with the French army; Major George C. Squier, Signal Corps, with the British expeditionary force; Capt. Allan L. Briggs, Twenty-sixth Infantry, with the Austrian army; Major George T. Langhorne, Fifth Cavalry, with the German army; First Lieut. Sherman Miles, Field Artillery, with the Serbian army. It is possible that Major Edward P. Lawton, U. S. A., retired, now at Berne, Switzerland, may be assigned to one of the armies later. Major James A. Ryan and Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Herman Glade, and Frank A. Wilcox, on duty at the United States Military Academy, have also been detailed as military observers in Europe.

Impudent Tokyo Swindle.  
One Hanji Towata, and three other young men were arrested by the Metropolitan Police on the 21st ult. on a charge of fraud. The Japan Gazette says it appears that they have realised some ¥15,000 by the sale of portraits of the late Prince Katsura at prices ranging from ¥30 to ¥100, the portraits being sold to innocent people on the pretext that the scheme was backed by Count Okuma, the Premier; Baron Hatano, Minister of the Imperial Household; Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Viscount Ogra, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and many other influential persons.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALHAMBRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

## NOTICE

## MOUTRIE'S PIANOS

are BACKED by

**GUARANTEE** for  
**FIVE YEARS.**

PRICE from \$425.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT GIVEN FOR CASH.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

S. MOUTRIE &amp; CO., LTD.

## ENGINEERING FIRMS AND THE WAR.

Engineering firms are seriously considering the possibility of so arranging their shop hours as to minimise the inevitable distress arising out of war conditions. The conditions holding in the majority of engineering works are so entirely unlike those to be found in the cotton mill that anything like "universal short time" is quite impossible, and in any case there are certain special difficulties which require careful consideration.

It is easy to paint the prospects of trade in too dark a shade. Provided always that the business world retains its calm—of which, fortunately, there is every prospect—and looks steadily forward to the revival of international trade following on the termination of the war, there is no reason to anticipate any wholesale diminution in the volume of work to be done. The home trade remains intact, if disturbed; colonial and other foreign trade other than with mid-Europe should be almost normal in a few weeks' time; and, in addition, those firms which are enterprising and alive to their opportunities will surely secure some of the trade of necessity, dropped by the other combatants. Further, there will be a certain amount of work directly occasioned by the war. The prospect is, therefore, anything but hopeless. Still, certain firms and branches of engineering will be badly hit, and there will be a general slackness.

Special Measures Justified.  
It is the usual practice for engineering works during bad trade to work full time with reduced numbers of employees. There are often good reasons for this, but the present is a ordinary situation, and special measures are justified, provided that other industries are not hurt by delayed deliveries. This latter point is of importance because most engineering productions are in the nature of tools and plant used in other forms of manufacture and industry. It seems desirable, therefore, to work normal hours in all cases where dates of delivery are important. In other cases the best course will probably be to start after breakfast instead of at 6 a.m. and to stop Saturday mornings; although there are some arguments for shortening the other days before closing Saturdays. Where delivery dates are important the principle of alternate shifts meets the difficulty. Normal, and even overtime, hours are worked, but either two sets of men are employed on alternate weeks, or the men are "played" for a few days in rotation.

Fortunately there are in the case of a temporary artificial restriction of trade sound economic reasons in favour of short time and alternate shifts, especially the former. It is well known that up to a certain point short time increases the efficiency, or output per hour, of artisan workers, and no portion of the working day in an engineering works is so unproductive as the two hours before breakfast.

## THE KAISER AS A SOLDIER.

Of the many accomplishments with which the German Emperor honestly believes himself to be gifted the one which appeals most to his vanity is to be considered a great military commander. It is not many years ago that he was facetiously known among his Royal relatives as the "tin soldier." His favourite quotation then was Napoleon's saying that "the head of an army is everything. It was not the Roman army which conquered Gaul, but Caesar. It was not the Carthaginian army which made Rome tremble at her gates, but Hannibal. It was not the Macedonian army which marched to the Indus, but Alexander. It was not the Prussian army which defeated Prussia for seven years against the three most powerful States of Europe, but Frederick." No doubt he hopes to add something equally appropriate to the present war.

In 1889, at the age of ten, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 1st Prussian Foot Guards, but did not join for duty until he was seventeen. He became captain and company-chief in 1890, major in 1891, and in 1893 colonel of the first battalion, which he actually commanded for two years. For nearly two years he was with the cavalry attached to the Guard Hussar Regiment; for three months did duty with the 1st Guard Field Artillery Regiment; and, as a major-general, commanded the 2nd Guard Infantry Brigade until he succeeded to the Prussian Crown and the Imperial Dignity. His ability as a leader of troops is very much questioned by the German General Staff, but there is no doubt of his earnestness and enthusiasm.—Globe.

"Playing," men on certain days is not quite so good for the men and their efficiency; nor does it reduce, as short time does, the charges on the works, such as power, lighting and stores, to any very great extent, but it at least occasions no loss as compared with the normal practice of reducing the number of men on the books. No doubt many firms, both engineers and others, will initiate some form of short time, but it seems desirable that an understanding should be reached so that some uniformity and fairness of work as between firms should obtain, and also in order to secure the active co-operation of the trade unions.

It will not be practicable to adopt uniform short time even in one works or in one department, and if the needs of industry are to be met by prompt deliveries and efficient workmanship the management of the works must have sufficient freedom to make the necessary arrangements without hindrance or ill-feeling from those whose work cannot be so favourably arranged. Given goodwill, united action, and confidence in the business world, and the prospects before the engineering firms and their men are bright; indeed, in view of the international armistice, excellent.—Manchester Guardian.

## Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Queen's Building, the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road. Godown 98 Wanchai Road. Godown No. 4 New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Hatherleigh 11a Conduit Rd. Godown No. 5 New Praya, Kennedy Town.—Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shamen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited.—Apply to, DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd, Hongkong.

TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings.—Moderate rent. Apply to "S" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st October, 1914. House No. 5, Conduit Road. Fine View of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired. For further particulars, apply to—H. M. NEMAZEE.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E." No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—2 roomed Office 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colourwashed. No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas) BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path.

Apply to  
Linstead & Davis.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—An experienced English assistant mistress for the Diocesan Boys' School.—Apply to The Headmaster.

## N. LAZARUS



The Oldest Established Opticians in the Far East, with the most up-to-date Apparatus.



MANAGING PROPRIETOR  
H. TOBIAS, F.I.O., F.S.M.C. (LOND.)  
THE ONLY BRITISH QUALIFIED OPTICIAN  
IN HONGKONG.

TEL. 1292

1a D'AGUILAR STREET.

HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO., LTD.  
OPENING DAY OCT. 5TH.  
HOT, COLD, MEDICATED, TURKISH  
AND  
ELECTRIC BATHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

EXPERT MASSEURS,  
EXPERIENCED BARBERS  
AND HAIRDRESSERS.

PERFECT SANITARY, HYGIENIC AND ANTISEPTIC  
ARRANGEMENTS THROUGHOUT. UNDER  
THE CONTROL OF A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.  
THE PUBLIC IS REQUESTED TO CALL AND INSPECT  
THESE BATHS.

QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS  
IN UNIFORM  
PHOTOGRAPHED AT HALF PRICE  
UP TILL DEC. 15th, 1914.  
AH FONG  
PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD

## NOT CES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
SPECIAL VALUE

IN MEN'S

## PYJAMA SUITS

From \$4.00 Per Suit.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

FORD CARS are now made in such large quantities to meet the ever-increasing demand, that it has been found possible to reduce the already extremely low prices for this famous Car. Local prices are now as follows:—

FORD 5 Seater Touring Car.....Mex. \$1,500

FORD 2 .. Runabout .....Mex. \$1,350

Call on us at any time suitable to yourself and arrange for a trial ride.

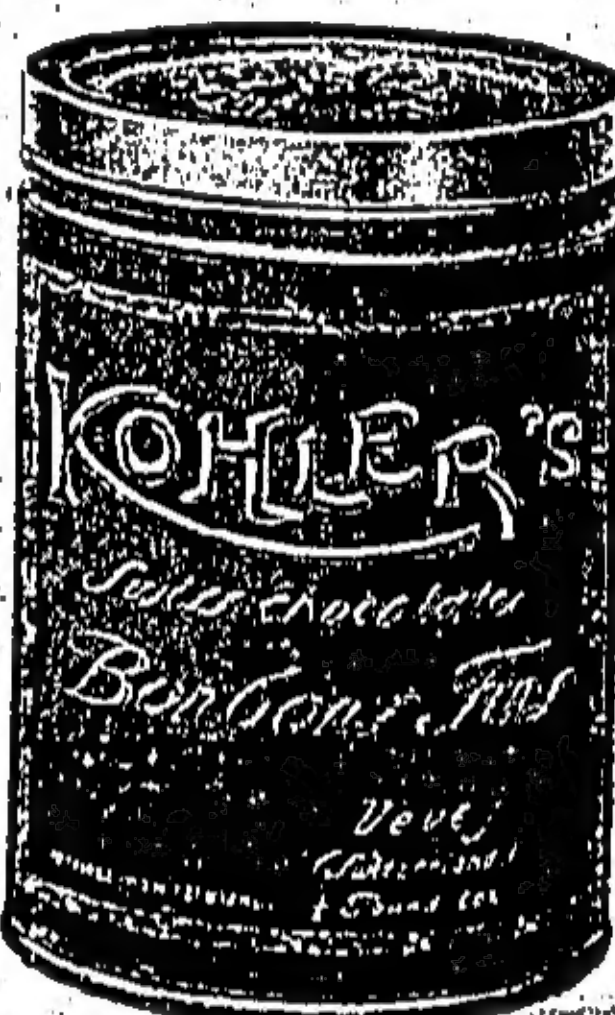
ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO.,

Sole Agents,

Telephone 27

4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

## BON BONS



KOHLER'S

CHOCOLATE

½ lb. tins

½ lb. tins

STOCKED BY

WEISMANN, Ltd.  
LANE, CRAWFORD.A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
PHARMACY.  
FRENCH STORE.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

## AMERICAN DENTISTRY

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements toward Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examinations. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo. DR. T. YAMASAKI, 34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street.) Telephone 62.

## MARTIN'S

APOL &amp; STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies have tried it, and all of them have found it to be a most reliable and effective remedy. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all irregularities. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all irregularities. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all irregularities.

MARTIN'S

APOL &amp; STEEL

PILLS

## HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled. YAMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA. 30 YEARS OF TRIUMPH. 10 YEARS OF TRIUMPH. 10 YEARS OF TRIUMPH.

## QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

IS THE DISPENSARY THAT IS ALWAYS

AT YOUR SERVICE.

## PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged in will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

Large Tin Cents 60.

CURE FOR

PRICKLY HEAT AND SUNBURN.



## WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

## WATSON'S CELEBRATED CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

## WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lathering lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

## A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.  
Weekly issue—\$12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情 報 無 非 廣 告 事 關 緊 要 訪 探 大 正 宣 告 官 報 本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

### TRADE WITH THE ENEMY.

As was to be expected, there was a full-dress debate in the Legislative Council Chamber yesterday on the Bill entitled "an Ordinance for the more effectual preventing and further punishment of the offence of trading with the enemy." The Government, for reasons of expediency, desired to take the course of passing the measure through all its stages at one sitting, and though the weight of the Official vote resulted in this line being pursued, the end was not attained without a protest from the Unofficial members against the procedure, as well as against the principle of the Bill. The opposition spoke out its mind clearly and to the point, in terms quite free from ambiguity, and credit certainly must be given the Unofficial spokesmen for having very definite convictions on the subject under discussion and for not hesitating to give voice to those convictions in plain language.

It was obvious from the beginning that agreement between the Official and Unofficial elements was impossible. The former were required to act on a certain specified principle laid down by the Secretary of State. That principle was embodied in the Bill, which gave a limited and restricted permission to enemy traders to carry on business in the Colony, and the Official members had perforce to support the Bill, whether they approved of its provisions or not. In the opposite camp were the Hon. Mr. Hewett and the Hon. Mr. Pollock, who took the view that German and Austrian firms in our midst should be prohibited from doing further business except for the purpose of completing transactions entered into before the commencement of the war. With the issues so sharply divided, it was hopeless to look for an adjustment of view-point, and we agree with His Excellency that if consideration of the Bill were adjourned even for a month, the result would be precisely the same.

When we come to look at the merits of the matter, we think it will be conceded that the attitude taken up by the Unofficial members is one which reflects the general consensus of opinion among Britishers in Hongkong. The opposite view—that taken by the Home Government—may be in line with British tradition, but it is not a fact that Britain in the past has been over-generous in her treatment of the enemy and has suffered considerably in consequence. His Excellency, in commenting on the instructions he had received from the Secretary of State, remarked that the British Government intend to stick to "free trade and fair trade." But what is fair trade? Most Hongkong Britishers' conception of the term sharply differs from that of the Home Government, as at present revealed. The fact remains that German and Austrian traders may still do business in this Colony. And the conditions under which they do it are worth noting. Most British traders, in this time of stress and turmoil, are keeping their staffs at full strength. This patriotic policy costs them much. On the other hand, German traders in our midst have cut their staffs down to a minimum and are thus able to undersell the British business man in his own market. Is this fair competition? And is it necessary to ask whether like facilities to those granted to Germans and Austrians in British territory are allowed to British traders in Germany and Austria?

### "Tommy's" War Songs.

The British soldier does not march to war singing some time-honoured national song. So much is revealed by news from the front appearing in Home papers. He seems to take war as a matter of course, and go to it singing the songs of the barrack-room and the music hall. According to the correspondents, our "Tommys" poured through Boulogne singing "It's a long, long way to Tipperary." This is a music hall ditty which has a fine marching swing. It is one of the most "whistled" tunes of recent years. The words are simple enough, but they have helped our men along the road on the way to battle.

Thoughts of Home. The words of the chorus may be given. They reveal a sentiment, crudely expressed though it is, which shows that "Tommy" always has thoughts of Home, even when he is about to meet the foe. The words are:—  
It's a long way to Tipperary,  
It's a long way to go,  
It's a long way to Tipperary,  
To the sweetest girl I know,  
Good-bye Piccadilly, fare-  
well Leicester Square,  
It's a long, long way to Tipperary.

But my heart's right there. These are the words which our soldiers have been singing in a strange land, and no doubt they will be singing them just as heartily—those of them who are left—when the transports come home again and their task is done.

### THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

#### ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

#### Charge of Malicious Wounding.

Police court proceedings commenced this morning in connection with the shooting affray which took place on Monday afternoon in the King Edward Hotel annexe, as the result of which a bluejacket was injured. Ernest Magnus Almborg was charged that he did, on October 5, unlawfully and maliciously wound and cause grievous bodily harm to William Thomas Barry. There was also a further charge of having in his possession a revolver and ten rounds of revolver ammunition without the licence of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan was in charge of the case for the Police, and Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence. Mr. Lewis intimated that his client would plead not guilty.

His Worship:—When will you be ready to go on?

The Inspector produced a certificate from the doctor which was handed to Mr. Lewis for his perusal without the contents being divulged.

Mr. Lewis asked for a formal remand for a week.

Mr. Lewis:—Is your Worship disposed to consider the question of bail at this time?

His Worship:—What bail has the police allowed?

The Inspector:—No bail at present; the man is not out of danger yet.

Mr. Lewis:—Will you give me leave to apply?

His Worship:—You can apply at any time, and if you have a doctor's certificate to say he is out of danger, I will give you bail at once.

The prisoner was remanded in police custody until Wednesday next.

#### American Minister to China Visits San Francisco.

Dr. Paul Samuel Reinsch, minister to China and formerly professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis., registered at the St. Francis recently on his way to Peking, having taken this route back to his post after trying vainly to go to the Orient from Switzerland via the Suez canal. Dr. Reinsch is reported to have done more for American diplomacy in the Far East than any other representative of the United States in years. He has been a life-long student of American relations with foreign countries, more particularly South American nations. He represented the United States in the Pan-American conference of 1906 and again in 1910. He also was a delegate to the Pan-American Scientific Congress of Santiago in 1900.

### DAY BY DAY.

THE PATH OF SORROW, AND THAT PATH ALONE LEADS TO THE LAND WHERE SORROW IS KNOWN.—Cowper.

The Weather. Lower level: 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine. At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 71; fine.

The Mails. Siberian Mail.—One per as. Namur to-morrow. Siberian Mail.—Chases to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns. Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Dollar. The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2.7.16d.

The Old Story. A shopkeeper, of 14, Pottinger Street, reported yesterday that on divers past dates a foki collected sums amounting to \$30.70 and then absconded.

The Foki and the Pearls. A shopkeeper, of 253, Des Voeux Road Central, reports that he entrusted a foki with pearls valued \$100 and that after selling them the latter absconded.

Football. Yesterday afternoon the Police played the Men of Kent at football on Stonecutters, winning by three goals to nil. The goals were scored by Clark, Reed and Allchurch.

Alleged Fatal Assault. The police at Au-tau have sent to the mortuary the body of a Chinese. It is alleged that the latter was assaulted by two men with a Lamboc pole and died on his way to the station. One man has been arrested.

Stolen Brass. A marine bawler, charged with stealing a quantity of brass from the Kwong See Sang Engineering Company at Yau-mai, was sent to prison for six weeks, with four hours' flogging, by Mr. Wood at the Police Court this morning.

Part of Crew Missing. Captain Omission, of the s.s. Shipcot, reports to the police that four of his crew, three firemen and a seaman, are absent. Their names are H. Hunter, aged 30; P. O'Leary, aged 27; R. Nelson, aged 25; and W. Hummock, aged 25.

A Clerk's Loss. The Chinese clerk, of 31, Square Street, reports that in the early hours of this morning, some person entered his house, by the verandah and stole three leather travelling trunks valued \$12, clothing valued \$51, and some medicine valued \$75.

Cargo Boat Sinks. The master of cargo boat 2118 reports that whilst on his way to Yau-mai his boat was swamped and sank. He was being towed by a launch and the rope broke. There were no lives lost, but money and clothing to the value of \$180 went down with the boat.

Returned Banished. A Chinese who has been twice banished from the Colony was charged this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, by Inspector Gerrard, with returning from banishment. He was sent to prison for twelve months with hard labour and four hours' flogging.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul. An extraordinary general meeting of the Council (General and its branches) of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be held in the Conference Hall, "Glenelg" on Thursday at 6.15 p.m. for the purpose of discussing urgent matters relating to the Society. All the honorary and active members are invited to attend.

New Catholic Church. The new Catholic Church at Shaukiwan is to be blessed by Bishop Pozzoni on Sunday next. The altar and the rails of the sanctuary have been taken from the Rosary Church, Kowloon, by kind permission of the generous donor, Chevalier Dr. A. S. Gomes, who replaced them with new ones of beautiful marble. The framework of the windows is of hard wood and is also the gift of Dr. Gomes. Several poor Chinese families of Shaukiwan offered the Station of the Cross.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### MORE ABOUT THE SIEGE OF TSINGTAU.

#### The Russians and their Doings.

Yesterday we remarked that no news had come through from Tsingtau, and hardly were the words printed when we received a wire—which was subsequently confirmed by a statement sent to the Press by the Japanese Consul in Hongkong—saying that 350 of the besieged had made a night attack on the Japanese. The report shows this attack to have been miserably futile. Evidently the Japanese were not to be caught napping, and all the changes that the Germans got out of the transaction was that forty-seven of their men were killed and nine others taken prisoners, a serious numerical loss to a small garrison. The Japanese continue to go to work with extreme caution, as is shown by their small losses in this encounter and their preparedness for it. Two days later they convinced the Germans that they were still alive by firing on the lights and hitting her four times.

Russia's Share. We were speaking of the Augustov battle yesterday. Since then we learn that the Germans lost no less than seventy thousand men during that little meeting and that their adversaries are moving on Allenstein from two directions. Meanwhile the Germans are endeavouring frantically to hold on to the fortified positions to which they have been driven back. They have tried hard enough to put up a fight in the eastern district, but the result was not far from being a foregone conclusion.

The Great Battle. The authorities are becoming a tiny bit more communicative as to what is going on in the interminable battle in France. Three wires have come through, each one telling us a little more than of what we want to know, and whatever apprehensions or disappointments may be occasioned by the first are speedily dispelled by the second and third. "We have been obliged, at some points, to give ground," is certainly not comfortable reading to those who are disposed to be over sanguine; but the whistler who expects to hold thirteen trumps in every hand is a fool. Later messages bring the consolatory news that attacks by day and by night have been repulsed by our troops and, better still, that a small force of the Allies has brought about what is described with some humour as "a sudden cessation of activity," by cutting off the enemy's communication rearwards, thereby causing a shortage of very necessary supplies.

In East Africa. The Secretary of State has an announcement to make as to what is going on in East Africa. After desperate efforts to raid British territory, the enemy have been repulsed. If anyone wanted proof of the readiness and general efficiency of the Volunteer force in that quarter, there it is. It does not look as though there would be much doing in the way of German successes just there.

The Height Standard. And talking of volunteering, there seems to be no diminution in that direction at Home. It might have been thought that, when the War Office raised the standard of height for recruits, the numbers would fall off; but apparently there are still plenty of tall men left. But height or no height, Goliath or Zibobas, we need not fear that there will be any serious dearth of offers while Britishers are Britishers. Even the very schoolboys are keen to go to the front.

Dean of Sacred College Hurt. Yesterday, September 2.—The Tribune says that Cardinal Saphin Vannutelli, the dean of the sacred college, who is almost blind, fell to-day and injured his leg. The Cardinal fainted from the pain, but soon revived and was taken to his cell in the conclave. He is 80 years old.

### TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

#### New Proclamation Issued Yesterday.

The following proclamation was issued by Gazette Extraordinary yesterday:—

It is hereby notified that a proclamation was issued by His Majesty the King on the 9th day of September, 1914, revoking the proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy issued on the 5th day of August, 1914 (published in the Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary of the 6th day of August, 1914), and also paragraph No. 2 of the proclamation issued on the 12th day of August, 1914, which applied the proclamation of the 5th day of August, 1914, in the case of Austria-Hungary, and substituting the following provisions therefor:—

1.—The expression enemy country in this proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and the territories of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the Colonies and dependencies thereof.

2.—The expression enemy in this proclamation means any person or bodies of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the cases of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.

3.—The expression outbreak of war in this proclamation means 11 p.m., on the 4th August, 1914, in relation to the German Empire, its colonies and dependencies, and midnight on the 12th August, 1914, in relation to Austria-Hungary, its colonies and dependencies.

4.—From and after the date of this proclamation the following prohibitions shall have effect (save so far as licences may be issued hereinafter provided), and we do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in our dominions:—

(i.)—Not to pay any sums of money to or for the benefit of an enemy;

(ii.)—Not to compromise or give security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy;

(iii.)—Not to act on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance, or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument;

(iv.)—Not to accept, pay, or otherwise deal with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to be infringed by any person who has no reasonable grounds for believing that the instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy;

(v.)—Not to enter into any new transaction, or complete any transaction already entered into, with an enemy in any stocks, shares, or other securities;

(vi.)—Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor to accept, or give effect to any insurance of, any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of war;

(vii.)—Not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from, an enemy country, or an enemy, any goods, wares, or merchandise, nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise,

### UNEMPLOYED.

#### No Money, but "Plenty of Friends."

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, William Ramsey was charged that he, being other than a Chinese, was without either employment or visible means of subsistence, in the Colony.

In answer to the magistrate, the defendant said that he had nothing to show present, but he had written letters to a sister of his who was well-to-do at home. At present he was living with friends.

His Worship:—Have you any money?—I have no money, but I have plenty of friends in the Colony.

Inspector MacDonald, who was in charge of the case, said that the defendant had been stopping at the Matilda Hospital.

The defendant admitted that that was so, and said that he had asked the secretary of the Benevolent Society to cable to his sister asking for fifty pounds. The Inspector said he had been long in the Colony doing nothing.

His Worship:—Has he been up here before?—Many many times.

His Worship:—I think I remember him. Have you any idea of how many convictions?

The Defendant:—Only two, sir.

An order was made for the defendant to be sent to the House of Detention.

for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy, nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy;

(viii.)—Not to permit any British ships to leave for any port or place in an enemy country;

(ix.)—Not to enter into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy;

(x.)—Not to enter into any transactions with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an Order-in-Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other proclamation.

And we do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts, is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

5.—Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

6.—Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business or being in our dominions, if such payments arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of war or otherwise permitted.

7.—Nothing in this proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by our licence, or by the licence given on our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, whether such licences be expressly granted, or inductively or by announced as applying to classes of persons.

8.—This proclamation shall be called "The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2."

CLAUDE SEVEAN, Colonial Secretary.

5th October, 1914.



CHINESE AMBASSADOR  
IN HONGKONG.INTERVIEW WITH MR.  
ALFRED SZE.An Optimistic View of  
China's Affairs.

H. E. Mr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who has been staying in Hongkong since Monday, left to-day for England. Yesterday he was kind enough to express his views on one or two subjects, of general interest, to the *Telegraph*. Mr. Sze is young for the important position to which he has been appointed; but, from the outset, his manner and conversation would convince even the most captious that he is a man of no ordinary brain-power, that he has the gift of being able to grasp a big situation quickly and exactly, and that youth does not mean lack of judgment or of ability to weigh considerations.

China and the War.  
On the subject of the war, Mr. Sze naturally could not be expected to speak. "China's position, as you know, is strictly neutral," he said, "and that is really the last word, officially. As to what the people as a whole think about the war, it is extremely difficult to say. What most appeals to them is that their commercial interests are being so seriously affected; both export and import trade are at a standstill, which is a grave matter for China than for other countries, perhaps; seeing that she has not had time to turn herself round since the Revolution."

Over the rumours spread by the Chinese Press in Canton and elsewhere, Mr. Sze laughed. "You can't prevent idle talk, even among educated people," he remarked. "There are some who will believe and repeat the most monstrous absurd stories. And, as to that, I notice that even the Europeans, in Shanghai, were ready to accept stories as to the movements of merchant vessels, for which there was no foundation. The Central Government has issued very definite warnings as to the spread of false news, and I think the warning is beginning to be respected."

The Needs of China.  
As to his future work in England, Mr. Sze was similarly reticent. He has stayed in England twice, but not in an official capacity, as was formerly reported. His previous diplomatic work was at Washington, where he was Secretary to the Legation. On his own country and her future, however, Mr. Sze is an enthusiast, and was willing to talk freely, if without enthusiasm. When asked as to the possibility of China's getting a purely representative Government in the near future, he said:

"You have to remember that what suits one race does not necessarily suit another. What we want in China is a government-call it what you like—that will most benefit the People. This policy is to get the best in way of government from abroad, and adapt it to her own circumstances and needs. This is gradually getting better; reform is always slow, but it is steadily coming."

As to the influence of Socialism and Christianity? "We ask: 'Socialists are quite in the mind, if by Socialists you mean reformers,' was the reply. 'A Christianity—I am not a Christian myself, but I am bound to that, speaking generally, the theories have done a vast amount of good. Not only they help educate the people and give hospitals, etc., but—Christianity means the spread of western ideas, and we must keep up with the times to the people themselves. Undoubtedly the Christian is getting a tight hold on a very number of them.'"

At the termination of the interview, His Excellency said: "I should like to say that I have been deeply impressed by the kindness and courtesy which I have received on all hands during my short stay in Hongkong. Everyone—the Governor, the General, the Chinese and European officials and business men—has done everything in his power to make my visit an exceedingly pleasant one; and I am most grateful."

## INK-THROWING.

P. W. D. Clerk Fined.

An ink-throwing incident at the offices of the Public Works Department resulted in the appearance of one of the clerks in those offices at the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, on a charge of assaulting another clerk, Ho Lai-cho. The defendant's name was Fong Yau-leng.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the complainant.

Ho Lai-cho, in the box, said that he went to the offices of the Public Works Department to collect an instalment of \$7.50 due to him. He was invited into an office by the defendant, who, while he was signing a receipt, threw some ink from a pen on the back of his clothes. Complainant did not notice it at the time, but saw a spot on the edge of his garment and asked the defendant to be more careful. It was not until he got outside the office that someone drew his attention to the fact that his back was covered with spots of ink.

The defendant denied having thrown the ink over the complainant, and his story was in part corroborated by another of the Department's clerks.

His Worship found the defendant guilty and ordered him to pay a fine of one dollar and compensation to the extent of \$10 to the complainant.

thousand. Is it not significant, for instance, that the floating of the Domestic Loan has been such a marked success? Remember that all classes have contributed to it. Then again, people, no matter of what social degree, look round them and see the hundreds of improvements, both political and municipal, for which the President has been responsible, and they naturally say: "These things are only possible where there is a wise and reliable ruler at the head. Yuan Shih-kai is establishing what we have been wanting since the Revolution: peace, and with peace comes prosperity. The Chinese are essentially a peace-loving people; all they are asking is to be allowed to settle down quietly and re-construct, after the troubles of 1911."

We remarked here that in Kwangtung, and still more in the outlying Provinces, the rumours as to discontent had not yet died down; but Mr. Sze made light of these.

"Of course reforms spread more slowly, the farther away you get from the centre of things," he said. "China is not a small country and the means of communication are not of the best. Our main hope of success, whether in the cities or in the outside districts, is to keep the people employed. The busy, hard-working man is usually the contented man. As we develop our commerce more and more, there will be work for everyone. As it is, and in spite of recent drawbacks, there is a big change for the better in the Provinces. You quote Canton. Well, what about the note-redemption? There is an improvement that speaks for itself and that has given universal satisfaction, not only in South China, but here in Hongkong as well. In fact, but for the war, everything might be said to be going on as satisfactorily as could be wished. As to the pirates, I have not come much into touch with the Government's plans on this point, but I know that measures are being taken to put an end to them. You have not heard of any pirates round about here lately, have you?"

At the termination of the interview, His Excellency said: "I should like to say that I have been deeply impressed by the kindness and courtesy which I have received on all hands during my short stay in Hongkong. Everyone—the Governor, the General, the Chinese and European officials and business men—has done everything in his power to make my visit an exceedingly pleasant one; and I am most grateful."

At the termination of the interview, His Excellency said: "I should like to say that I have been deeply impressed by the kindness and courtesy which I have received on all hands during my short stay in Hongkong. Everyone—the Governor, the General, the Chinese and European officials and business men—has done everything in his power to make my visit an exceedingly pleasant one; and I am most grateful."

## TSINGTAU NEWS.

Landing of Japanese Troops.

The *National Herald* published a telegram dated Chontsum, the 18th September, as follows:—

About 10,000 Japanese troops who landed at Chen-chia-kow have occupied the districts including Aoshan-chin-wei and Kaotun to Tsimo. The Japanese troops are landing guns at high tide every day and after occupying a hill they will bombard Tsingtau. The Japanese troops are distributing the following proclamation en route:—

The General commanding the Japanese Expeditionary Forces against Tsingtau, General Kamio, hereby proclaims that Germany has disturbed the peace of Eastern Asia, and Japan for the just cause has sent an army to preserve the integrity of China and the army has no intention of hostility towards the Chinese army and people. You should attend your daily life without being alarmed or having any doubt. What our army needs you should endeavour to give with your best supplies. If any one obstructs our movements such persons will be severely dealt with and you should obey this order and not disobey etc.

The Japanese troops at Tsimo have cut the telegraphic communications. The German forts at Laoshan will open fire against the Japanese to commence artillery fighting.

The Fighting.  
Official war news received from the Ministry of War of Japan states:—

After driving away the enemy at a height south of Laoshan at daybreak of the 27th September, our troops advanced further until they occupied a line extending from the mouth of Litsunho to the neighbourhood of Chin-chia-ling northeast of Fushan (about five miles northeast of Litsun) through the heights to the south of Laoshan and drove the enemy into a line about five miles off the entrenchment outside of Tsingtau. During this engagement, as the enemy's three war vessels hampered our activity, cannonading at our right wing, bombs were thrown on them by our two aeroplanes. Thereupon the enemy's war vessels were thrown into confusion, and fired upon them recklessly with their machine guns and others. One of our machines sustained several gunshots while the other was hit by a score of rifle shots. No damage, however, was wrought upon our aeroplanes or on the body of these machines.

Tsingtau, Sept. 29.  
Tsingtau was bombarded yesterday morning by a division of Japanese battleships. The Walderseeho line has been affected owing to the overwhelming numerical superiority of the enemy. The fortresses are now entirely invested. The German losses are small. Lieutenant von Fries has been killed.

Defence Works Damaged.  
Tokyo, Sept. 29.  
It is officially stated that a British man-of-war joined the Japanese in the bombardment of the Tsingtau forts on September 28. One fort replied, but without result. The effect of the bombardment is unknown, but a building, believed to be barracks, was demolished, and the defence works were certainly damaged.

The work of sweeping for mines continues successfully, in spite of the fire from the defenders ashore. One boat has been hit and two men wounded.

Our aeroplanes are invaluable for reconnoitring. One, it is believed, demolished a portion of the defence works with a bomb.

Laoshan Harbour Occupied.  
Tokyo, Sept. 30.  
It is officially stated that a portion of the Japanese fleet landed a force and occupied Laoshan harbour and places in the neighbourhood of Tsingtau. They took four field guns which had been abandoned by the Germans. The positions which they occupied were afterwards held by small parties of troops.

Aerators who made flights with two biplanes and one monoplane assert that they hit the German vessels with bombs from a height of 700 metres. Although the wings of their machines were

DAIRY FARM NEWS.  
NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst: our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force. All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

riddled with bullet holes and the stem of one was broken, all returned safely.—*Reuter*.

Mine Trawler Sinks.  
The *Asahi* reports that Nagato Maru No. 6, one of the mine-trawlers at Tsingtau under the command of Commander Yamazaki, stranded and sank during the recent storm. The whole crew were saved. The boat was a trawler owned by the Nitto Fishing Company, built at Osaka in 1912. Her tonnage was 211. German Press Resigned to Loss of Kiauchau.

London, Aug. 29.—Wild indignation is manifested in German newspapers reaching this city over the action taken by Japan in support of Great Britain. Editorially most of the newspapers refer to the Japanese as blackmailers. The Germans, however, seem resigned to the loss of Kiauchau, comforting themselves with the reflection that its ultimate fate will be decided on European battlefields.

The newspapers remind their readers that Kiauchau already has cost Germany nearly £8,000,000, besides the immense sums spent on railways and mines.

All the newspapers lament the situation of the unemployed, and call on the Government for measures to alleviate the distress which the *Vorwärts* calls "the flood of misery which is slowly and surely inundating the Empire."

Discussing the treatment of prisoners of war, the *Post* says it is absurd to treat the prisoners any other way than as enemies, while the *Tagesspiegel* urges that all Russian officers who are captured should be retained as hostages for the good behaviour of the Russian army and shot if the Russians conduct themselves badly.

## EGGS FROM THE ORIENT.

Siberia Took 374 Cases to  
San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail liner *Siberia* docked at San Francisco on August 28, with 374 cases or 11,220 dozen Chinese eggs. Outside arrivals for the same day also included, 1,400 pounds of butter from Eureka, 30,000 pounds of cheese from the same place and 85,000 pounds of cheese from Oregon. The only price change of the day was a 10c advance on extra butter, occasioned by the movement of a single lot at 30c, followed by final bids 30c lower and no offers. Offers of firsts at 27c, drew out to bids. The extra grade of eggs brought a 10c premium on the first sale, but this was lost at the close. Final bid and asked figures were 34c and 35c, respectively. Selected pullets were held at 28c on bids 4c lower. One lot of California fancy cheese moved at the quotation; with more bidding at the sales price and holders asked 30c higher. Bids at 11c on firsts of this variety brought a held price 10c higher, and Young Americas fancy were offered at 15c.

The Pacific Mail liner *Korea* brought to San Francisco on August 22, 544 cases, or 16,320 dozen, Chinese eggs. Unlike the previous shipment, this lot is reported to have arrived in first-class condition. Owing to

the shortage all along the Coast, says a San Francisco paper, the Chinese egg has been meeting with a good call of late at 18c to 20c per dozen, and the shipping points have ranged from the interior valley points to as far down the coast as San Diego. The only price change of the day was a 12c decline on the extra grade of eggs. The opening sale brought the old price of 34c, but this eased off to 33.12c at the close. There were more bids at this latter price, with holders asking the first sales figure. Two lots of pullets sold at the quotation, followed by bid and asked figures of 27c and 27.12c, respectively. Extra butter opened 12c off, but regained this after the movement of one lot. Further bids at 29c were ignored, and three lots brought a 12c premium on the informal call. Prime firsts were held at 28c on bids 10c lower. Interest in cheese was limited to bids on California, flats fancy at 13c, with a held figure 10c higher, and 11.12c on firsts of the variety, with holders asking 12c. Arrivals included 27,700 pounds of butter from Eureka and 12,000 pounds from Crescent City.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.  
(By Order of the Mortgagee)  
of  
VALUABLE LEASHOLD  
PROPERTY,  
situate at Wing Wo Street,  
Victoria, in the Colony of  
Hongkong, to be sold by  
Public Auction, on  
MONDAY  
the 19th day of Oct. 1914, at  
3 o'clock p.m.  
by  
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer,  
at his sales rooms in Duddell  
Street.

The property consists of:—  
All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Section C of Marine Lot No. 63A together with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 29 and 31 Wing Wo Street and including a certain right of way over the whole of Wing Wo Street.  
The said premises are held for the term of 981 years from the 26th day of December 1861 created therein by the Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 4th day of July 1862 and made between Queen Victoria of the one part and Frederick Horan Block of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—  
Messrs. EWENS & NEEDHAM,  
Auctioneers,  
Alexandra Building,  
Solicitors for the Vendor,  
or to  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA  
CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA  
MEETING of the Season  
will be held at Happy Valley on  
Saturday, the 10th October, 1914,  
commencing at 3 p.m.  
The Charge of Admission will  
be \$1 for others than Members of  
the Hongkong Jockey Club or  
Gymkhana Club.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform  
Half price.  
The Committee invite the  
Ladies of Hongkong to be present  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA  
CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA  
MEETING of the Season  
will be held at Happy Valley on  
Saturday, the 10th October, 1914,  
commencing at 3 p.m.  
The Charge of Admission will  
be \$1 for others than Members of  
the Hongkong Jockey Club or  
Gymkhana Club.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform  
Half price.  
The Committee invite the  
Ladies of Hongkong to be present  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Summit

DRESS SHIRTS

WITH

Pleated Fronts

IN

ORDINARY AND COAT STYLE

SEE WINDOW AT

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.MEN'S WEAR  
SPECIALISTS

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

YOU SHOULD

GUARD AGAINST CHILL.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

NEW SEASON'S STOCK

OF

AUTUMN AND WINTER UNDERWEAR

These are of Light Weight yet Warm & Durable.  
INSPECTION INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

WATCHMAKERS, FANCY GOODS, OPTICIANS.

WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES &amp; GENTLEMEN.

GRAND ASSORTMENT OF BINOCULARS.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.



SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG  
and DANCE.ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,  
LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

6, Des Vœux Rd.

Tel. 1322.

GILMOUR THOMSON'S

ROYAL

BLEND

WHISKY

AS SUPPLIED TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

MILD MELLOW &amp; MATURE.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND IS

DISTINGUISHED BY HAVING A BOUQUET

AS IN FINE OLD MATURED WINES.

PRICE PER CASE 1 DOZ. OTS. DUTY PAID \$20.00

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135.

8, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.







## SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI & Ningpo	Taksang	Thur., 8th Oct. at d'light
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Esang	Fri., 9th Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outa	Hang'ang	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
T'sin, via S'hai & W'wei	Cheongsing	Sun., 11th Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outa	Kutsang	Wed., 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing," "Kamsang" and "Moi" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yantze, P'ang, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.  
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
General Managers.  
Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

## Trans-Pacific "Shire" &amp; "Glen" Joint Service.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & ANTWERP	Monmouthshire	4th Nov.
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE		
TACOMA & PLAND		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE		
TACOMA & PLAND		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**

Telephone No. 215.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD  
& ENGINEERING CO. OF  
HONGKONG, Ltd.  
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,  
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS  
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-  
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,  
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of  
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787 x 88 x 34'6"

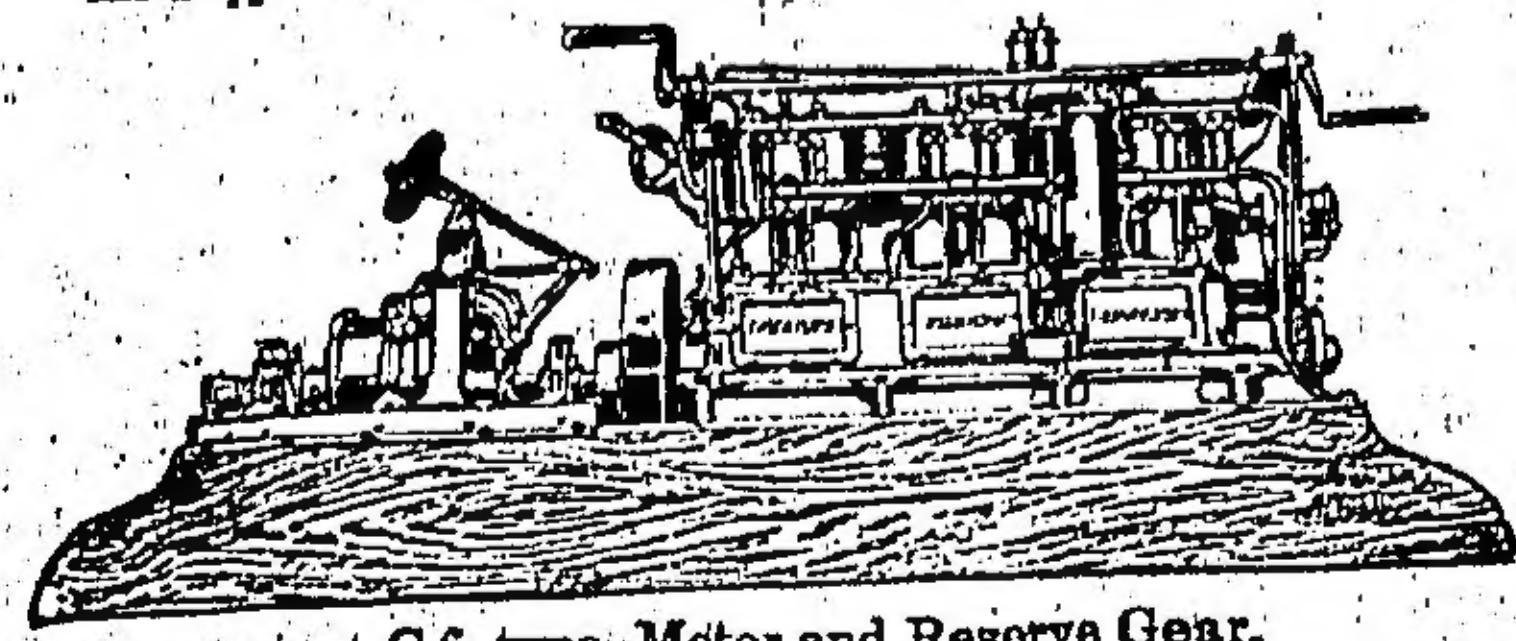
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons  
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most  
efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-  
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,  
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2  
150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.

O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.  
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN  
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE  
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR  
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

Telephone No. 221.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De- spatched.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Oct.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C. & S'tle, etc.	Yokohama	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai &c.	Siboria	P. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Chunyang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
New York	B'ron, Castle	D. & Co.	15, Oct.
Victoria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	20, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
London & Antwerp	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	(Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitaohi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Ceylon	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'pore, P'ang, & C'outa	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	10, Oct.
Amoy & Foochow	Halang	D. L. Co.	10, Oct.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Shanghai	Chenan	P. & O.	11, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Malta	B. & S.	13, Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Teau	B. & S.	13, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	18, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	30, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tijmah	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Java	Tijtaroom	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Shanghai	Tijliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanock	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK

## The s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE"

sailing on or about the 15th October.

For Freight and further information apply to

Hongkong, 6th October, 1914.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD

Agents.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports &amp; Panama Canal.

## The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 14th October, 1914.

For freight or information apply to

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.  
General Agents.MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANOHURIA arrived at  
San Francisco on the 17th Sept.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left  
Sydney for this port (via Queensland  
Ports & Manila) on 29th Sept. and may  
be expected to arrive here on or about  
21st inst.The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left  
Sydney for this port (via Queensland  
Ports & Manila) on 29th Sept. and may  
be expected to arrive here on or about  
24th inst.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU,  
HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA  
MARU have been withdrawn from the  
service, and their substitutes are not  
placed.The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left  
New York for Hongkong via Panama  
Canal on the 1st inst. and is due here on  
or about the 20th Oct.The P. & O. s.s. SYRIA arrived at  
London on the 28th ult.The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA sailed  
from New York via Panama Canal for  
Hongkong on the 1st inst. and is there-  
fore expected to arrive here on or about  
the 23rd November.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,831, M. Naka-  
mura, 23rd ult.—Moji, Gen.—  
N. Y. K.Ashell, Br. s.s. 3,051, L. Sarby, 22nd ult.  
—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—D.  
& Co.Shipoto, Br. s.s. 2,604, J. Ormston, 22nd  
ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—  
Order.Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jns Doyle, 26th  
ult.—Kwangyuen, 24th ult., Stone  
—S. T. & Co.Hongkong, Br. s.s. 742, H. Marguerite,  
26th Sept.—H'ow, 25th Sept.,  
Gen.—A. R. Marty.Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,822, T. Date, 28th  
Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept.,  
Gen.—N. Y. K.Douglas, Br. s.s. 4,476, G. Moor, 28th  
Sept.—Shanghai, 25th ult., Gen.—B.  
& S.Normanton, Br. s.s. 2,435, P. Futt, 29th  
ult.—Cardiff, Coal—Admiralty.Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, McLure, 29th Sept.  
—Shanghai, 25th Sept., Gen.—J.  
M. & Co.Lycon, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 12th ult.  
—Singapore, 8th ult., Gen.—H.  
S.Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,369, S. Sago, 17th  
ult.—Japan, Sugar—D. & Co.Klef, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundson, 18th  
ult.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.Sultan van Kooel, Dut. s.s. 1,419, E. R.  
Vries, 19th ult.—Tarakan, 12th  
ult.—Fuel oil—A. P. Co.Tjmanock, Dut. s.s. 5,009, A. W. Lo Rooy,  
19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. C.  
J. L.Chibi, Br. s.s. 1,143, Lloyd, 20th ult.—  
Swatow, 19th ult., Ballast—B. &  
S.Candia, Br. s.s. 5,194, R. E. Pool, 20th ult.—  
London, 9th Aug., Gen.—P. & O.  
S. N. Co.Fukuro Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kawasaki, 20th  
ult.—Moji, 14th ult., Coal—M.  
B. K.Hiei Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Miyami, 20th  
ult.—Camaran Bay, 16th ult.,  
Cor.—M. B. K.Kashima M., Jap. s.s. 6,346, M. Yagi, 21st  
ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.Canada Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,138, H. Yama-  
mura, 3rd inst.—Shanghai,  
30th ult., Gen. & Flour—O.  
S. K.Yamato Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,674, Baba, 2nd  
inst.—Sourabaya, 22nd ult., Su-  
gar—Suzuki & Co.Shiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,681, Okuma, 2nd  
inst.—Kanton, 26th ult., Coal—  
Suzuki & Co.Linas, Br. s.s. 1,350, Jones, 2nd inst.—  
Shanghai, 29th ult., Gen.—B. & S.Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 5th  
inst.—Hollow, 4th inst., Gen.—  
B. & S.Tanjung, Br. s.s. 1,356, G. H. Pennofather,  
3rd inst.—Manila, 1st inst., Gen.—  
B. & S.Oriental, Br. s.s. 3,485, A. L. Valentini,  
3rd inst.—Bombay, Gen.—P. and  
O. S. N. Co.Cheongching, Br. s.s. 1,259, F. M. O. Lid-  
dell, 4th inst.—Tientsin, 29th ult.,  
Gen.—J. M. & Co.Wellington, Br. s.s. 3,625, J. T. Evans, 4th  
inst.—Cardiff, Gen.—Order.Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,655, A. Zuercher, 4th inst.—  
S. Francisco, 5th ult., Gen.—P.  
M. Co.Tosa Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,823, S. Takano, 5th  
ult.—Moji, 30th ult., Gen.—N.  
Y. K.Mishima Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,270, S. Wada,  
5th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—N. Y.  
K.Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,092, W. G. G. Leask,  
6th inst.—Manila, 3rd inst., Gen.—  
J. M. & Co.Ahna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Arutzen, 5th  
inst.—Bangkok, 27th inst., Rice—  
Chinese.Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,562, Jenkins, 5th inst.—  
Saigon, 30th ult., Rice & Gen.—  
Chinese.Mackinaw, Am. s.s. 2,005, W. G. Krebs,  
5th inst.—Saigon, 1st inst., Coal—  
R. D. Co.Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,105, Bradley, 5th inst.—  
Moji, Coal—J. M. & Co.

## TIDE TABLE.

5th Oct. to 11th Oct., 1914.

Hour	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Oct 5	Oct 6	Oct 7	Oct 8	Oct 9
5	10	8	6	3
6	10	8	6	3
7	10	8	6	3
8	10	8	6	3
9	10	8	6	3
10	10	8	6	3
11	10	8	6	3
12	10	8	6	3
13	10	8	6	3
14	10	8	6	3
15	10	8	6	3
16	10	8	6	3
17	10	8	6	3
18	10	8	6	3
19	10	8	6	3
20	10	8	6	3
21	10	8	6	3
22	10	8	6	3
23	10	8	6	3
24	10	8	6	3

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

## ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BUCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OF WATER AT LOW TIDE	SIZE OF TIDE SPRINGS	SIZE OF TIDE GATES
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	165 top 150 bottom	30'	16'	16'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	175	145	25'	14'	14'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	150	125	20'	12'	12'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	100	60	15'	8'	8'
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	100	60	15'	8'	8'
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	165	85	10'	10'	10'
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	135	85	15'	15'	15'
Launceston Dock	135	85	15'	15'	15'

HEAD  
OFFICE: KOWLOON.  
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Whampoa Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

### AVIATORS REPORT WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN COLUMNS.

ALLIES HOLD BACK THE ENEMY.

Fierce German Attack Fails.

JAPANESE SEIZE GERMAN ISLAND.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

Allies Make Further Progress.

Oct. 6, 455 p.m.

A communiqué states:—  
Around Arras and the right bank of the Somme, the situation is appreciably maintained.

There have been alternate advances and retirements between the Somme and the Oise.

The enemy attacked heavily near Lassigny and failed. We, co-operating with the British, made a slight advance north of Soissons. We have made some progress in the Berrybauc district. Elsewhere there is no change.

German Columns Withdrawing.

Oct. 6, 650 p.m.

A Petrograd communiqué states that reconnaissance of aviators have disclosed uninterrupted movement of German columns and transport trains withdrawing across the frontier in a westerly direction.

The Russian offensive is maintained in the Suwalki district.

Britain Prohibits Exportation of Raw Wool.

Great Britain forthwith prohibits the export of raw wool and sheep-skins.

Austrian Claim to Repulse of Russians.

Oct. 6, 425 p.m.

An Austrian official message states that the Battle of Cracow began with fierce fighting along the river Vistula. The Austrians claim that they have repulsed the Russians at Opatow and Klimontow.

Japanese Operations in the Marshall Islands.

The Consul-General for Japan in Hongkong sends us the following official report which was issued at Tokyo on the 5th inst. and received by him this morning:—

One division of our fleet which has been instructed to annihilate the German squadron in southern waters, arrived at Jaluit Island in the Marshall group, which was believed to be one of the enemy's bases, and landed a force there. We destroyed various military establishments. We seized arms and ammunition and other stores in the island, and accepted the offer of the local authority to surrender. In this action we met with no resistance, and saved one Japanese confined on the island, and also released one British merchant ship detained by the Germans there.

### EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court, this afternoon, continued the hearing of the case in which a Chinese accountant stands charged with the embezzlement of £700 from the Fa Yuen Bank.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro, prosecuted, and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

The case concerns the disappearance of £700 out of £706 taken in two days. The accountant who is alleged to have taken the money is said to have stated that he lent it to a clansman to meet pressing private affairs.

The case was continuing as we went to press.

Sent to POUND.  
Two dogs have been sent to the pound by the police.

### HARBOUR OFFENCES.

A Chinese boatman was fined \$15, by Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, for moving his boat about the Harbour in prohibited hours.

A Chinese man and woman were each fined \$10, for casting nets in the Harbour, contrary to regulations.

### Death Inquiry.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. B. Wood held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of John Foster, aged 40 years, a storekeeper in the employ of the Naval Ordnance Department, and residing at Perceval Street, who was found hanging in the lavatory of his residence on September 21. A verdict of death from asphyxiation due to hanging, was returned.

### WAR ITEMS.

English Tourists Suffer.

London, Aug. 30.  
The Daily Telegraph states that Americans who have reached Rotterdam report that a number of English tourists who failed to reach Baden within the time allowed, have been captured by Germans, and lodged in cells.

It is declared that they are being meagrely fed, and given straw to sleep on.

It is believed that many innocent English have been shot as spies.

Dr. Mackintosh has been forbidden to continue his services in the Black Forest, the Germans threatening that if he does so his church will be destroyed.

Anglican services are still permitted at Baden-Baden, but sermons are forbidden.

Dr. Vorsandt has been appointed by the Germans civil Governor of Belgium, at Liege.

X-Rays to the Front.

Melbourne, Aug. 29.  
When the Australian Light Horse go to the front they will take with them, as part of their medical equipment, a contrivance which has never before been seen upon the field. It is called a field X-ray equipment, and it differs from the ordinary Army Medical Corps equipment in that it is intended to accompany the Light Horse, and could be, and if necessary will be, used at the field dressing station in the rear of the firing line.

It is the invention of Dr. Argyle, and the financial arrangements for its construction have been carried out by a number of private subscribers. The difficulty at the outset was to devise an X-ray equipment and hospital which should be portable and at the same time exceedingly mobile.

This difficulty has been overcome by the construction of a fully equipped outfit, fixed in a motor car, the whole outfit being self-contained. The doctor in charge of the equipment will be Captain Nicholas, the late junior X-ray specialist at Melbourne Hospital.

Sentry Shot.

Montreal, Aug. 29.  
A sentry, who was guarding the canal, close to Soulanges, near Quebec, was shot by a sniper, who had managed to conceal himself.

Several previous attempts had been made on the lives of Highlanders who have been engaged in guarding the canal.

Mob Wrecks a Newspaper Office.

London, Aug. 27.  
A mob of militarists attacked the office of the Socialist daily newspaper Vorwarts, in Berlin and wrecked it.

The paper had published articles asserting that the Kaiser was responsible for events which had resulted disastrously for the unity of Germany.

Mine Tangled in Nets.

London, Aug. 27.  
It is stated that the Danish trawler, which was sunk by a mine near Grimsby, met disaster through endeavouring to save other boats from the mine.

When her nets were being hauled in, the mine was found entangled in them. The nets were let back into the water again, and the crew of the trawler bravely remained in their vessel at the spot in order to warn other boats of the danger.

Half an hour later the mine exploded. A second explosion followed, and this sank the vessel.

British Warships in the Pacific.  
One of the crew of the British warships now in the Pacific has written to his parents, stating that he was lucky to get his letter posted.

There are three German cruisers hanging around in the vicinity. The British warships are now doing a bit of scouting.

he writes. "We captured a collier and searched her. A German officer was found on board and was in the act of throwing despatches overboard when he was arrested. The officer and the captain of the collier were transferred to our ship for inquiry, and the crew from another warship was placed on board the collier to navigate her to the Australian coast. We are working in three watches and keeping guard behind the guns all night. The ship is in total darkness, and anyone caught striking a match on the upper deck after dark will find himself doing three days in the cells. We received word to-day, to say that Japan had declared war against Germany, and our commander says that it is certain that some of the Japanese cruisers will come to these waters. We have been travelling ever since we left Sydney, and anchored this morning for the first time."

### WATCHING MANILA.

The Himalaya Chases a Survey Ship.

Believing that the U.S. coast and geodetic survey ship Pathfinder was the German naval survey ship Planet, the British scout cruiser Himalaya, now patrolling the waters off Corregidor, gave chase to the trim little American vessel and was only stopped from sending a shot into her vitals by a timely radiogram from the Corregidor station, says the Cablenews American of Sept. 28. The case of mistaken identity, which might have resulted fatally for the American vessel, occurred at daybreak on Friday morning.

Witnesses on Caribao island saw the incident through binoculars. Corregidor also saw the Himalaya turn, crowd on speed and head for the Pathfinder, which was leisurely heading for the entrance to the bay.

A hastily dispatched radiogram from Corregidor to the Himalaya telling that the vessel in the offing was the Pathfinder, caused the British scout cruiser to slow up and again come back to the position of "watchful waiting." At the time that the Himalaya first set out to meet the Pathfinder the coast survey boat was coming head on and it was impossible for those on the Himalaya to make out her flag at the stern.

There is quite a similarity between the Planet and Pathfinder although the former is now painted a war colour, while the Pathfinder sports the federal government colours, white hull and buff funnel. The Planet is well-remembered here as she spent nearly three months in the bay at the early part of the year, undergoing repairs.

"Damaged Machinery."  
"Damaged machinery" was the reason given by Captain Kiel to the bureau of customs for the return of the German vessel Elmshorn to the harbour after clearing Saturday afternoon and sailing at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, says the Cablenews of Sept. 28. The customs regulations require the captain of a vessel which puts back into port to swear to a statement giving his reasons for not proceeding to the port of destination. In the case of the Elmshorn this was done on Monday by Captain Kiel.

Officials at the bureau of customs were non-communitive in regard to the actions of the Elmshorn. Outside of the filing of the official protest giving "damaged machinery" as the cause of the Elmshorn's return, but little would be said. No one at the customs house seemed to be willing to shed any light on the extent of the "damaged machinery."

Messrs. Behn, Meyer and Company, the agents for the Elmshorn, also stated that they

### THE CLOCK THIEF.

The paragraph in last night's Telegraph relating to the theft of a marble clock from the Hongkong Club reminds us of a yarn—many still hold to it that it is a fact—which, even if it be a chestnut, will bear re-telling. Once upon a time, at one of the Sketch Club's periodical dinners, Mr. John Hassall was acting as chairman. When the eating had finished and the drinking had got to the second stage, Mr. Dudley Hardy asked leave to make a few remarks. The guests would have noticed, he observed, that, on entering the dining room, he had carried a somewhat bulky and weighty parcel under his arm. (Here he signed to a waiter who placed the parcel aforesaid in front of the speaker.) It had long been the wish of the Club to present the chairman of that evening with some token of their respect. In the name of the Club he asked Mr. Hassall to accept this trifle. The parcel was handed up to the chairman who, with embarrassed blushes, cut the string. He was in the act of removing the covering of brown paper when a terror-stricken hall-porter burst into the room to inform the club secretary that some thief had run off with the marble clock from the entrance hall! In novelistic language "we draw a veil," etc.

### Damaged in Collision.

The mistress of cargo boat 1275 reports that owing to having been with collision another cargo boat inside the breakwater at Yau-mai, her boat sustained damage to the extent of \$100.

### Sanitary Board.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, Mr. G. N. Orme presiding. Six letters were laid on the table, including the reply of the Government to the letter conveying the motion of Mr. P. W. Golding adopted at the last meeting that special facilities be granted the employees of the Sanitary Department who are Volunteers or Volunteer Reserves. The reply stated the duties of the Volunteers and acknowledged the letter. There was no business of public interest.

had no information in regard to the vessel.

In accordance with the customs regulations, the Elmshorn could have sailed at any time up till 7 p.m. last night, 48 hours after the time set for sailing in the original clearance, had she so desired. As she was still in the harbour after 7 p.m. last night, the expiration of the 48 hour limit, it will be necessary for the vessel to get her clearance papers re-dated if she wishes to attempt to leave port again. If any part of the cargo is changed or if the port of destination is changed, entirely new clearance papers will have to be applied for and filed.

On the protest of the military authorities at Corregidor, that the Elmshorn was anchored "in Limboni's cove, west of Carabao island, under the shelter of the fortifications, the customs authorities visited the German vessel late Sunday afternoon and informed Captain Kiel that he would either have to proceed on the way to his port of destination or else would have to return to Manila harbour. Captain Kiel decided to come back, for the Elmshorn anchored inside the breakwater at 7 a.m. Monday.

Directly outside of the entrance to Manila Bay lay the British scout cruiser Himalaya waiting for the Elmshorn to stick her bows over the 3 mile neutral zone. The sight of the Himalaya at daylight on Sunday morning evidently made Captain Kiel change his mind, for it was then that he sought shelter behind Caribao island.

### TRADING WITH AUSTRILIANS AND GERMANS.

Only Prohibited in Enemy Countries.

The following is from the Manchester Guardian of August 22:—

The question whether British subjects may trade with Germans and Austrians in neutral territory, about which there has been a good deal of uncertainty, has been cleared up by a letter from the Treasury, which was yesterday put before a meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, presided over by Mr. R. Norton Barclay. A communication addressed to the secretary of the Chamber (Mr. Walter Speakman) was as follows:—  
"Treasury Chambers, August 20.  
"Sir,—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 14th instant, addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relating to the refusal of certain banks to negotiate drafts representing shipments made by Great Britain before the war to German firms abroad. In reply I am directed to inform you that in the opinion of this Board there is nothing in the Royal Proclamation on trading with the enemy to prohibit payments by German firms, wherever domiciled, in respect of transactions entered into before the war.

"I am to add that my Lords are advised that for purposes of trade an alien enemy means only a person, of whatever nationality, resident in or carrying on business in the enemy country, and that it is consequently permissible to trade or to continue to trade with a German or Austrian who is resident in British, allied or neutral countries.—I am, etc.,  
T. L. HEATH."

A question which has been submitted by the Chamber to the Attorney General (Sir John Simon) was yesterday answered by a telegram to the same effect as the last clause in the foregoing letter from the Treasury.

Further Official Explanation.  
An official announcement issued last night in London says:—Some doubts having arisen as to the meaning and application of the proclamation against trading with the enemy, the Government authorise the following explanation to be published:—

1. For the purpose of deciding what transactions with foreign traders are permitted, an important thing is to consider where the foreign trader resides and carries on business, and not the nationality of the foreign trader.

2. Consequently, there is no rule no objection to British firms trading with German or Austrian firms established in neutral or British territory. What is prohibited is trade with any firm established in hostile territory.

3. If a firm with headquarters in hostile territory has a branch in neutral or British territory, trade with the branch is (apart from prohibitions in special cases) permissible as long as the trade is bona-fide with the branch and no transaction with the head office is involved.

4. Commercial contracts entered into before the war broke out with firms established in hostile territory cannot be performed during the war, and payments under them ought not to be made to such firms during the war. Where, however, nothing remains to be done save to pay for goods already delivered or for services already rendered, there is no objection to making the payment. Whether contracts entered into before the war are suspended or terminated is a question of law which may depend on the circumstances, and in cases of doubt British firms must consult their own legal advisers.

This explanation is issued in order to promote confidence and

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Any European desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Headquarters Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

### TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1.15 p.m. to-day.  
Cyclone or Typhoon—S. of Guam, direction unknown.

### For the Soldiers.

The meeting on Friday morning at the Peak Club in connection with Lady May's Fund for providing extras for soldiers and their families, is open to anyone wishing to help, whether members of the Peak Club or not. Those who cannot attend are asked to apply to Mrs. Baker Brown, 61, the Peak.

### The Chiyo Maru.

Although no wireless advices were received from the Japanese turbine Chiyo Maru, up to August 28, the San Francisco officials of the T. K. K. expected the big ship to reach there early on August 31. Nothing was heard from the Shinyo Maru, which left for the Orient. The turbine took the great circle route, and is steaming direct for Japan, cutting out the usual stop at Honolulu. Absence of wireless information is accounted for by the desire to keep any German cruiser that may be on the watch for her in ignorance as to her whereabouts.

### Reservists on the Siberia.

Bringing a large list of through passengers and a capacity cargo of Oriental merchandise, the Pacific Mail liner Siberia, Captain Adrian Zoeder, arrived at San Francisco on August 28, completing an uneventful voyage from China and Japan, via Honolulu. On board the liner were 171 cabin, 68 second-class and 158 Asiatic steerage passengers. The liner's cargo measured 7,233 tons, and there were 340 bags of mail.

The majority of the Siberia's passengers were reservists who expect to join the British, German, French and Austrian forces in Europe. They included seventy-eight Germans, fifteen British, nine Frenchmen and five Italians.

Chief Steward V. X. Decaro had the forethought to arrange the tables in the dining saloon so that the subjects of the countries which are at war did not have to stare one another in the face, and the voyage passed amicably. Decaro, who speaks many languages and is a diplomat of the first water, took good care that his charges did not get into antagonistic positions.

The Siberia's cargo included 2,349 bales of raw silk, 9,890 mats of rice, 9,000 bags of sugar, 14,140 chests of tea, 1,541 bales of hemp, 745 bales of hemp, 745 bales of jute, 787 bales of gunnies, 650 cases of oil, 4,183 cases of pine-apples, 632 cases of wines and liquors and 374 packages of curios.

certainly in British commercial transactions, but it must be understood that in case of need the Government will still be free to impose strict regulations or special prohibition in the national interest.



# OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by dis-  
 subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not ex-  
 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5)  
 n subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of



## DIARY OF WAR.

## COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	against	Britain.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	France.
"	"	Belgium.
Austria	against	Serbia.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	Britain.
"	"	France.

## Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary gives Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer *Ere* on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskent; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. *Amphion*

sinks German mine-layer *Koenig* in Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Its *frimy* refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from German and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Hasel. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Namur.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey. Cannonade heard at Tirmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Duister; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; ramparts of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans *entrenching* along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege fort still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerhingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success.

between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine.

Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charle-roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines; but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Konigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rominoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lyon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 87; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverses in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues

proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailitz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east, Germans evacuate Compiègne and Soissons districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. *Pathfinder* struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to

opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Diest by shell-fire and incendiarism. Announced that, altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaruka, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder.

er, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Ahrwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberishohe. German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Reuilly and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaruka, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Pindley is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the

Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Abockir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Taintan.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

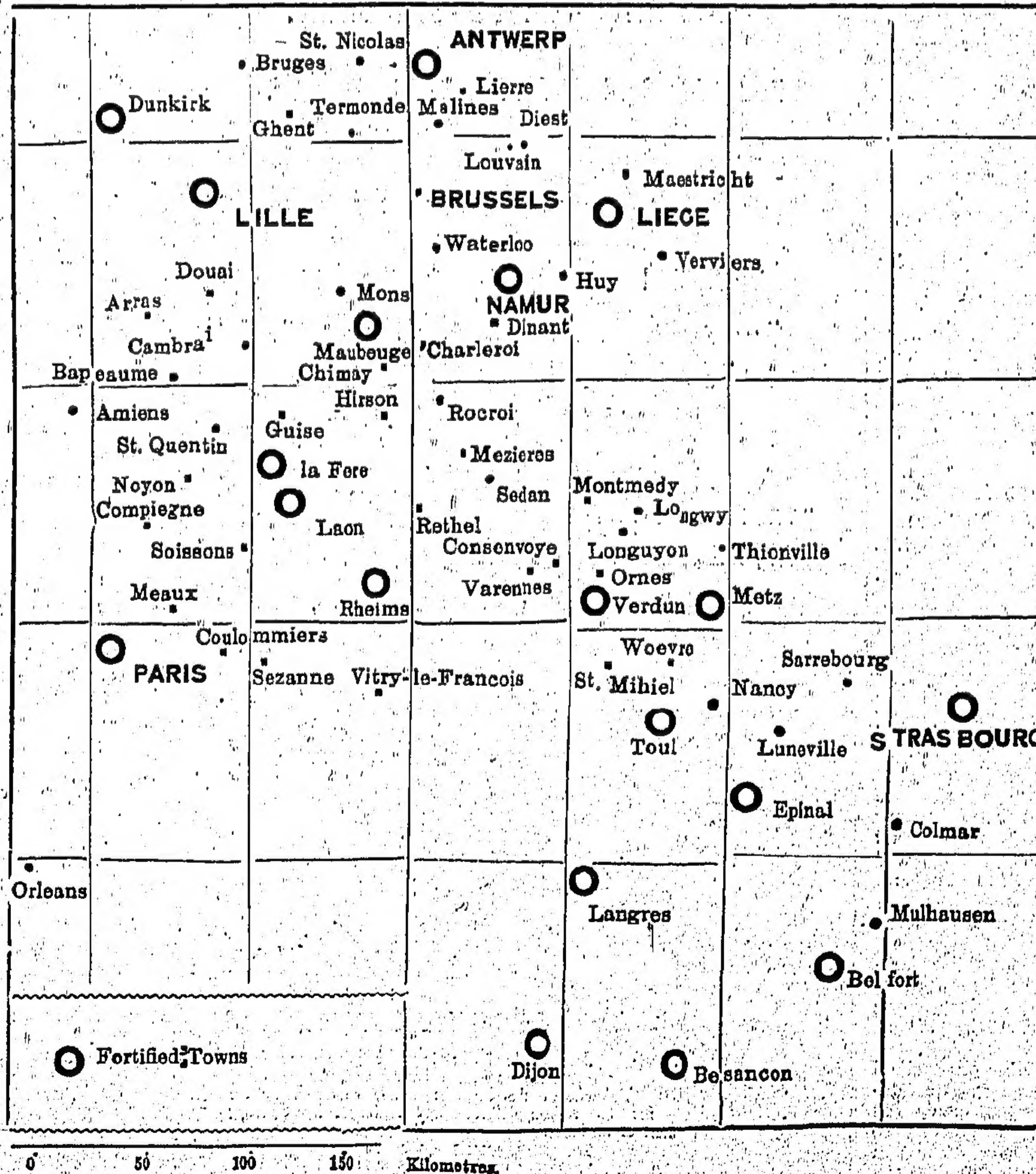
Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

## THE WAR.

## Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies, having repulsed all the enemy's attacks, have taken the offensive at various points on the Left Wing. The Belgians are occupying strong positions on the Nothe, having repulsed two attacks with heavy losses to the Germans.



**EXCHANGE.**

OPIUM QUOTATION		Sep. 1
Malwa, New	.....	\$8.300 pe
Malwa, Old	.....	8.300
Patna, New	.....	9.325 pe
Patna, Old	.....	9.200
Benares, New	.....	9.350
Benares, Old	.....	8.825

**THE ALEXANDRA C**  
 Cannot be Better, if Equ  
 For Bread, Cakes, Confectio  
 and meals with Wines & Li



# THE MAN WHO LEADS THE BRITISH.

## A Character Sketch of General French.

The Kaiser is not the greatest villain in the world. He is excelled in iniquity by a venerable old gentleman who wears a long grey beard and shoulders a scythe.

Father Time has not dealt kindly with Jack French. When I first met the man of the hour he was a captain in the 19th Hussars, sitting at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, as member of a general court-martial which was assembled to try certain of his troops who took it into their foolish heads one Saturday morning to run away from parade at the Carragh Camp. French was then a typical Ouldhaesque cavalry officer, fair complexioned, with big eyes, long fair moustaches, square-shouldered, and slim-tipped, with legs which looked well in skin-tight fitting overalls and patent-leather hussar top-boots—French in those days was the bean ideal of a light cavalry captain. Now he rides sixteen "stun." His eyes have become heavy-lidded, and the moustache has assumed the appearance of a well-worn toothbrush. But the brain is still there in fullest vigour.

Might have been a Broker.

In the early eighties I chanced to meet him at a service club, when he informed me that he had made his mind up to "out" the service and to enter upon the nefarious occupation of stock-broking. I was sorry to hear it, and was glad a few months later to learn that an appointment under Sir Evelyn Wood, then Sirdar of the newly-constituted Egyptian Army, had saved my friend to the honourable profession of arms.

In the fighting outside Suakin, when an ill-disposed person—one Orman Dugan—persisted in being periodically killed and resurrected, the writer was authorized owing to the snapping of a stirrup leather. A Dervish, in the most ungentlemanly fashion, prepared to make mince-meat of me. French then came—being the Mohammedan gentleman point two with his Wilkinson sword, and released me from a somewhat embarrassing situation.

As we all know, Sir John French got his chance, his big one, when he sailed for South Africa in '99. A fellow-passenger of his was a nephew of President Kruger, and my poor friend of many campaigns, Melton Prior, sent a curious picture to the *Illustrated London News*, in which the then General French and the relative of Kruger are depicted reading the latest telegrams from South Africa. The nephew participated in the siege of Mafeking, and towards the end of its investment made a desperate attempt to break in, was duly captured by "B.P.," and asked by that distinguished cavalry leader to come in to dinner to the headquarters mess. The other and greater cavalry leader, about the same time, carried through the coup that practically ended the war as one between organized forces, leaving

# to develop into the long-drawn guerilla struggle.

## How French Relieved Kimberley.

The large force of cavalry that ever mustered in English uniforms was hurriedly thrown together. Young and professionally reckless leaders were picked upon, and colonels and even majors found themselves, to their extreme gratification, converted by a stroke of Lord Roberts's pen into local and temporary brigadier-generals. At two o'clock on the morning of February 12, in the first year of this century, "Boot and Saddle" blared on regimental trumpets, and amid the thud of 20,000 hoofs on the hard, sun-baked veldt, the rattle of scabbard and the clank of steel-shod carbines against stirrups, French's division, 500 strong, started on its 100-mile ride for the beleaguered Diamond City.

On the second day of the advance the throng of horse found facing itself two hills, connected by a narrow pass, from which emitted a blizzard of Mauser bullets and Cresset shrapnel shell. But French had no time to seek another road. Swinging round in his saddle, he shouted to General Broadwood, "Now, forward! Hell for leather." Wave after wave of cavalry, the 9th Lancers leading them, swept at a mad gallop through the "neck," and so on to the open plain beyond. Some 60 chargers and half as many troopers were rolled over through the process of Messrs. Mausers, Canet-Schneider, and Co. And 57 brother Boers tasted an invigorating acquaintance with the beautiful white weapon. If French had hesitated and tried another way round, that slim, old, grey veldt wolf, Cronje, would have effected his escape from the banks of the Orange River into the adjoining Orange River Republic, with the result that Roberts's great strategic movement would have been indefinitely held up. French's supreme qualities as the Murat of our time saved the situation when he, with that politeness so characteristic of a cavalry leader, expressed his conception of the situation by "Now, forward! Hell for leather."—Major D. Stuart Stephen in the *Daily Dispatch*.

Journalistic Appointment.

Mr. M. F. Sanderson, who for several months has acted as assistant manager of the *Shanghai Mercury*, has been appointed to the position of general manager of the *Peking Gazette* and he leaves in the course of a few days to take over his duties in the capital. Mr. Sanderson has only been in the Model Settlement a few months but during that time he has made many friends who wish him all success in the north. Mr. Sanderson is a very widely travelled Englishman and has considerable experience in the printing business which should stand the *Gazette* in good stead. —*Shanghai Mercury*.

# SILIMPOPON COAL.

**BUNKERS**  
can be supplied at cheap rate at  
SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK  
(British North Borneo).  
At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE  
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE  
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS  
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA  
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

**RUTTONJEE & SON.**

# POST OFFICE.

## Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.
2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.
3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.
4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.
5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.
6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sail, or anywhere on route to Hongkong.
7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

A late mail for Swatow, Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed for all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The service to Tientsin is suspended.

The Namur, with the Mails from London (via Siberia) of Saturday, & Monday, the 5th & 7th ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

**MAILS DUE.**

Siberian, Namur, 8th Oct.

**MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW**

Swatow, Ningpo & Shanghai, 9th inst. 11 a.m.

Swatow, 9th Oct, 1 p.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta, 8th Oct, 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) 8th Oct, 3 p.m.

To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 5 p.m. on Monday the 12th inst.

**FRIDAY, 9th Oct.**

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday Is., 9th Oct, 11 a.m.

**SATURDAY, 10th Oct.**

Straits, India, Calcutta, 10th inst. 9 a.m.  
Straits, India, Calcutta, 10th inst. 11 a.m.  
Philippine Is., 10th inst. 2 p.m.  
Shanghai, Wei Hai Wei & Tientsin, 10th inst. 4 p.m.  
Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) 10th Oct, 4 p.m.

To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 830 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th October.

**SUNDAY, 11th Oct.**

Swatow, 11th inst. 9 a.m.

**TUESDAY, 13th Oct.**

Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya, 13th inst. 11 a.m.

**WEDNESDAY, 14th Oct.**

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Victoria B.C., Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada, 14th Oct, 2 p.m.  
Straits, India via Calcutta, 14th inst. 2 p.m.

**FRIDAY, 16th Oct.**

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 16th Oct, 1 p.m.

**THURSDAY, 29th Oct.**

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand, via Thursday Is., 29th Sept, 8 a.m.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Nakai Maru, 2,275 T. Y. Tanaka, 7th inst. Moji, 1st inst., Coul-M. B. K.  
Errol, Br. s.s. 2,387 T. James, 7th inst. Vladivostok, 2nd inst., Daihai—D. & Co.  
Gujisan Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,043 T. Watanabe, 6th inst.—Tamsui, 4th inst., Coul-M. B. K.  
Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,426 T. Morita, 6th inst.—Palki Papan, 28th ult., Sugar & Candies—D. & Co.  
Clain, Br. s.s. 2,311 T. Davies, 6th inst.—Saitozaki, Bulk oil—A. P. & Co.  
Halmu, Br. s.s. 641 T. H. Stewart, 7th inst.—Swatow, 6th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.  
Standard, Norw. s.s. 895 T. H. Bull, 6th inst.—D. J. O'Sullivan, 25th ult., R. Co.—T. & Co.  
Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1,220 T. Forsyth, 7th inst.—Tientsin, 30th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Kueichow from Tientsin—Mrs. E. T. Williams, Mrs. G. E. Stewart.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Europe etc.—Minister Ste, Messrs. G. S. Schwahe, Mr. & Mrs. Chai, G. Fisher, F. L. Dalton, S. J. Bullen, A. B. Dahl, Mrs. Bruce, Miss Bruce, Mrs. Sze, K. Nakai, S. Okabe, Rev. & Mrs. C. L. Camo, T. Iryo, J. Kanai, Hender on, Bavan, K. Tamura, B. T. Badley, Miss Tong, A. B. Kimmiller, J. R. Smith, A. G. Brooks, Chang, Col. Bruce, Miss Van Genn, Mr. H. Huber, N. Blatter, E. F. Schell, Mrs. Mrs. Shwai, Wong, Chai, Master Chai, Lau, Kon-shan, Lai, Kon-shan, Lai Yen, Mrs. Lion Sive, Mrs. Ho Wai, S. Jono, Oczuch, Forsyth, Lion Sive, K. Yabu, Lau, You-ling, T. Ito, Y. Tada, C. Rudick, R. Yusua, F. Bloomfield, J. O'Sullivan, S. Bagal, S. Matsui, Wong Son-wai.  
For Seattle etc.—Mr. & Mrs. K. Kato, Oskar Muller, Mr. & Mrs. Sabolsky, E. P. Shesham, K. Uyeno, T. J. T. Williams, Lowder, T. Hama.

# HOTEL LISTS.

## Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S. Lambert, E. B.  
Allen H. G. Lloyd, G. T.  
Alport, G. M. Lubet, R.  
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. E. F.  
A. H. L. Macdonald, J.  
Bate, E. R. Macdonald, J.  
Boulton, Mrs. E. R. Macdonald, J.  
Bell, O. J. Macdonald, J.  
Bena, G. A. Macdonald, J.  
Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. A. Macdonald, J.  
Black, W. M. Macdonald, J.  
Brister, J. H. Macdonald, J.  
Brothof, O. H. Macdonald, J.  
Brooke, C. E. Macdonald, J.  
Brooks, A. G. Macdonald, J.  
Burt, W. E. Macdonald, J.  
Cambridge, A. J. Macdonald, J.  
Clayton, W. E. Macdonald, J.  
Coleman, Dr. A. L. E. F. Macdonald, J.  
Course, Arthur. Macdonald, J.  
Douglas, D. S. Macdonald, J.  
Duffy, W. M. E. Macdonald, J.  
Duncan, J. Macdonald, J.  
Ehrenfeld, Mr. & Mrs. Ray, E. H.  
H. O. Macdonald, J.  
Farnsworth, Miss. Macdonald, J.  
Gibb, J. Macdonald, J.  
Gibson, W. E. Macdonald, J.  
Grisogono, P. de Macdonald, J.  
Grooms, E. H. Macdonald, J.  
Hall, Capt. T. P. Macdonald, J.  
Hawley, Pegg, H. Macdonald, J.  
Hannibal, W. A. Macdonald, J.  
Harper, G. Macdonald, J.  
Harvey, R. D. Macdonald, J.  
Hewitt, Hon. Mr. E. Macdonald, J.  
Hobson, Dr. H. G. Macdonald, J.  
Holmes, Miss A. A. Macdonald, J.  
Howe, W. F. Macdonald, J.  
Hunter, R. Macdonald, J.  
Hutchins, D. L. Macdonald, J.  
Jones, M. T. Macdonald, J.  
Joseph, R. M. Macdonald, J.  
Kock, Capt. & Mrs. Zuellig, J. E.

## Grand Hotel.

Allen, F. Reynolds  
Babing, A. Oswald  
Beck, O. Owen  
Boudewijn, G. Pedersen  
Crew, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Purkin  
Esnaul, Miss. Roggeveen  
Fander, J. S. Sanderson  
Gibbs, A. W. D. Wright  
Jones, P. W. W. W. W.  
McFarlane, W. J. Zellin  
Mowat, J.

## Carlton Hotel.

Ballantine, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Paul  
Barnes, G. Patel  
Bebary, Dr. B. B. Pennell  
Bentley, R. Powell  
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. Riggs  
Crombie, Lt. Geo. Silva  
Davies, E. D. Stannard  
Davies, E. D. Stannard  
Davies, Mr. & Mrs. A. Stannard  
Fulcher, O. W. Talbot  
Garrett, E. F. Thomas  
Gibb, T. G. Triben  
Gladwell, T. A. Walker  
Grandy, A. J. Walker  
Hewitt, Mrs. W. J. Walling  
Higginbotham, C. J. Williams  
Hill, J. H. Wilson  
Hollway, H. D. Wilson  
Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. W. W. W. W.  
Lee, H.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

# WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 11.40—The anticyclone has moved eastward slightly. It is now central over Mid-Japan.

A depression has formed over S. Mongolia.

Pressure has decreased slightly in southern districts.

A shallow depression lies over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.38 inches.

**FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.**

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	S.E. winds moderate; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoock	The same as No. 1.
5 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

7th Oct. a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
Wanchow	7a	30.03			ws	1	
Namuro	6a	30.03			n	1	
Hakodate		30.09			n	1	
Tokio		30.16			n	1	
Kobe		30.11			n	1	
Nagasaki		30.01			se	1	
Kyushu		30.04			one	1	
Oshima		30.03			sw	1	
Naha		30.03			s	1	
Ishijima		30.01			s	1	
Bonin Is.		30.03			s	1	
Chino		29.86	67	84	sw	3	cb
Waiwai							
Hankow		30.09	66	95	nw	2	cr
Shanghai		29.88	61		nne	1	orm
Swatow		30.02	76		nne	2	om
Amoy		29.85	77	85		0	0
Swatow		30.06	79	74	pe	1	0
Taihu		30.01				0	0
Taiwan		30.01				0	2
Kashan		29.99				0	0
P'lores		29.99				0	0
Canton		29.94	76	91	se	2	0
H'kong		29.95	78	82	se	3	0
Gay Rook		29.92				4	0
Macao		29.89	77		se	4	0
Wuchow							
Fukoh							
Holhow							
Phullen		29.94	77		sw	3	0
Tourane		29.94	75		sw	4	b
O. St. J.		29.95	75		sw	1	b
Apari		29.94	72			0	0
Manila		29.94	72			0	0
Legapi		29.92	70			1	0
Hilo		29.87	81			1	0
Bacolod		29.93	87			2	b
Cebu		29.95	85			2	b
Labuan							

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 7.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

**METEOROLOGICAL.**

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 29.79 29.97 29.96

Temperature 83 78 78

Humidity 88 74 85

Wind Direction ESE ENE ENE

Force 4 3 5

Weather b c op

Rain 0 0 0

Highest open air temperature at the lowest

H.K. Observatory, 6th October.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

# MAIL STEAMERS

# THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	noon 10th Oct.	Freight & P'sage
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, C'mbo, Port Said, & Marseilles	Namur	about 10th Oct.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI	Malla	about 13th Oct.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, AND YOKO HAMA	Nellore	about 17th Oct.	Freight & P'sage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1914.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

For

Steamers

To sail

MARSEILLE via PORTS

SHANGHAI & JAPAN... Chili

10th October.